

Cabinet to block huge increases

Top pay rises will be cut to below 10%

BY PHILIP WEBSTER, CHIEF POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

PAY rises of up to 30 per cent for senior civil servants, judges and generals are expected to be cut to less than 10 per cent by the cabinet tomorrow.

It will also propose to MPs that they should take smaller increases in their parliamentary allowances than the £8,000 recommended in an independent report.

Senior cabinet sources yesterday described the figures, put forward by the Top Salaries Review Body, as "outrageous", adding that the government would oppose them in their present form. Although previous pay review body reports have been accepted in full this year, the cabinet believes that the proposed increases are inappropriate in the present economic climate, especially as the government is engaged in the

tightest public spending round for years. Senior ministers say that since some employees in the private sector are receiving little or no pay increase, there is no reason why 2,000 people such as top civil servants and generals, who have job security, should be given rises of up to 30 per cent.

John Major is flying back from the G7 economic summit in Munich tonight to chair the cabinet discussion on pay, rather than setting off immediately for the Helsinki security conference tomorrow. The pay rise issue has provoked such a strong response in the Treasury and among ministers that it is understood that the cabinet may consider a pay freeze for top civil servants.

Some of those affected by the review body report earn more than £100,000 a year. Sir Robin Butler, the cabinet secretary, Lord Taylor, the Lord Chief Justice, and General Sir Peter Inge, chief of the general staff, all receive £104,750 a year, and would be given pre-tax rises of more than £30,000 a year under the review proposals.

The government has known all along that the review would be contentious and the findings were postponed until after the general election. Large increases were always inevitable because this is the first time since 1985 that there has been a full comparison of top public-sector pay awards with private-sector salaries. In 1985, increases of up to 46 per cent for top civil servants were strongly criticised.

The review body is also recommending increases of about £5,000 in parliamentary allowances, which MPs are given to help them to pay for their Commons offices. The cabinet is likely to recommend that these allowances be increased by more than inflation, but not by the amount proposed by the review body.

The cabinet could, however, could face defeat. Backbenchers are to be given a free vote and although the ministerial "payroll" vote will be mobilised to oppose big rises, Conservative and Labour MPs could combine to reverse the cabinet line. In 1985 Margaret Thatcher ordered her ministers to vote against a proposed 52 per cent increase in secretarial allowances, but she was defeated. The rises were given but no blame could be attached to the government.

The cabinet's decision on top people's pay is final: there is no Commons vote on the issue. Senior ministers say that the decision on pay will be seen as an important signal on the way it intends to pursue this year's spending round. The cabinet has already earmarked July 23 for a special discussion on spending. Michael Portillo, the chief secretary to the Treasury, is trying to pare back bids for extra spending totalling about £14 billion.

He used a message in the Conservative party newspaper to declare that tough choices were needed to win the next election. He underlined his determination not to allow spending to rise above published plans. "Government spending is planned to rise 3 per cent this year above inflation and 2.75 per cent next. But to meet our ambitions for the parliament we must at least stick to these plans and achieve lower increases in future years," he said. Mr Portillo last weekend called for a "team effort" in controlling public spending to ensure that the government retained its reputation for financial prudence.

In a series of speeches ministers have advised against big pay settlements in the private sector. Norman Lamont, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has said that low wage settlements are vital to break Britain's "inflation-prone mentality". A recent British Institute of Management survey found that chief executives of small firms gave themselves a pay rise of 4.6 per cent last year, only about half the going rate.

The prime minister is believed to be keen to move towards a system in which top civil servants' pay is related to performance, a change that would reduce the influence of the review body. Since the government received the report the Treasury has been assessing the figures and will put its conclusions to the cabinet.

Dentist's dispute, page 5

Navy seizes French fishing boat in Atlantic

BY MICHAEL HORSNELL

A FRENCH fishing vessel was detained last night by the Royal Navy after it was believed to be fishing illegally in the Western Approaches.

The boat was boarded by officers from the fishery protection vessel HMS Sheraton and then escorted into Milford Haven. The defence ministry said that the arrest was made under EC regulations which prohibit certain types of fish being caught in designated areas.

Officers from the sea fisheries inspectorate of the agriculture ministry were waiting at the Welsh port — where the boat was expected to dock in the early hours — to interview the captain, inspect the ship's

log and take statements. It is understood that the arrest was made after a routine inspection which led the Navy to suspect the ship's activities. The MoD said: "We believe an offence was committed under EC regulations."

The arrest coincided with an invasion by more than 3,000 British fishermen of Whishall in protest at a new bill to cut their operations by up to 30 per cent while foreign trawlers are unaffected. The bill, part of an EC strategy to boost fish stocks, would allow the government to dictate the number of days fishermen spend at sea.

Thames protest, page 3



Leading from the front: Malcolm Rifkind, backed by a photograph of the frigate HMS Argyle, announces the white paper details yesterday

Deal fails to lift French barriers

FROM CHARLES BREMMER IN PARIS

STRONG-ARM tactics by riot police and a government accord helped reopen some French motorways yesterday, but protesting drivers set up a rash of new barriers and pledged to fight on until they win the right to special status under the highway code.

In a show of force shortly after dawn, the police managed to clear the whole A1 autoroute du Nord, from Belgium to Paris, but by last night the drivers had rebuilt the barricade at the Phalempin toll area, which was the target of the first police action on Monday.

A lorry driver was run over and killed near Maubeuge, northern France, while trying to prevent another truck from leaving a roadblock, officials said. Five people were wounded as taxi and ambulance drivers demonstrating solidarity for the lorry drivers clashed with CRS riot police near the Pasteur bridge in Lyons, over the Rhone river.

It was clear last night that the agreement worked out among the government of Pierre Bérégovoy, the hauliers and unions had done little to appease the anger of the drivers. The crisis appeared set to drag on, inflicting ever greater damage on the economy.

Industry hit, page 2

Fourth Trident sub is ordered

BY MICHAEL EVANS, DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

MINISTERS announced the order for the fourth Trident submarine yesterday as the annual defence white paper was published.

Malcolm Rifkind, defence secretary, said the order would secure 1,500 jobs at Vickers Shipbuilding and Engineering (VSEL) at Barrow-in-Furness and would help to maintain thousands of other jobs throughout the defence industry dependent on the Trident programme.

Negotiations with VSEL have been going on for months, but the order for the fourth boat had been delayed because of the general election. Labour had indicated during the campaign that it would be cancelled if it came to office.

The boat will cost £550 million. That compares with £650 million for the first boat, HMS Vanguard, which was

launched in March and is soon to undergo sea trials. The second boat was ordered at a cost of £425 million and the third at £500 million. Mr Rifkind and defence officials say that, in real terms, the fourth boat is the cheapest.

Noel Davies, VSEL chief executive, said: "It is heartening news for both VSEL and the Barrow community." However, the company had always assumed that the government would go ahead and yesterday's announcement will not affect plans to reduce the workforce.

In presenting the white paper yesterday, Mr Rifkind reaffirmed that he was prepared to look again at force levels if it were found that the services were facing unreasonable demands. The army is being cut by 40,000 by 1995. Britain's main defence roles have been revised in the white paper and are now defined as: ensuring the protection and security of the United Kingdom and dependent territories "even when there is no major external threat"; insuring against any major external threat to the UK and allies; and promoting the UK's wider security interests by maintaining international peace and stability.

The white paper acknowledges that the distinction between Nato tasks in Europe and other activities "out of

White paper, page 8
Leading article, page 15

Babies left to die in Moscow

The abandonment of children is seen as a mirror of Russia's problems, reports Robert Seely

Moscow's doctors are reporting an alarming rise in the number of abandoned babies and infants left to die on the dirty streets of Russia's dilapidated capital.

Although cases are recorded every spring when the thaw uncovers the frozen bodies of babies hidden by the winter snows in the city's streets and parks.

Commenting on the rise, the Nezavisimaya newspaper argued that the number of abandoned babies mirrors the political and economic "crisis" within Russia. In this way the 1990s, with the onset of unfettered and aggressive capitalism, links modern-day Russia with the Soviet Union of the 1920s, 1940s and 1950s when first collectivisation, then war and finally Khrushchev's attempted liberalisation of society served as a catalyst for social upheaval.

"The problems are easily two to three times worse than they were a few years ago," said Elena Ganova, a doctor at Moscow's maternity hospital number two. The hospital specialises in receiving abandoned babies who have either been dumped at hospitals around the capital or left to survive on the streets until they are discovered. Up to 20 per cent of the children in the hospital were abandoned somewhere in the city.

Unmarried mothers who choose to give birth at the hospital sometimes are allowed to leave the baby for a year before returning. Lena, a frail 15-year-old with a stutter who looks no older than 12, is one. Her son will be kept for a year before she returns.

"Although we expect her to collect her baby many who promise to do so do not return," said the department's director, Galina Nagovitsyna. Another 5 per cent, who abandoned their babies near the hospital, return only to find that their children have been offered for adoption.

The reasons are universal: unmarried teenage mothers, fear, selfishness by one or both parents, although they are given an added impetus. Continues on page 18, col 2

Gorbachev accused, page 12

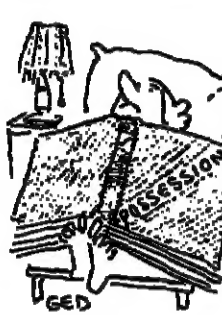
TODAY IN THE TIMES

A WOMAN OPPRESSED



After Suffragettes and bra burners, here come Rebecca Walker and the Third Wave — still fighting the feminist fight
Life & Times, page 1

A WOMAN POSSESSED



Lynne Truss has found a partner for life but they just don't get on — is there a literary equivalent of Relate?
Life & Times, page 1

A WOMAN DEPRESSED



A mother's distress becomes her daughter's trauma. Margaret Drabble wants to help
Life & Times, page 5

Ginger tom eats the great pigeon race leader

BY JOE JOSEPH

IF THE cliché about snatching defeat from the jaws of victory did not exist, you might not find a better reason to invent it. After flying 536 miles from western France to Sheffield in what should have been the winning time in one of Britain's most notable bird races, Percy the pigeon was gobbled by a cat.

Percy's owner, Pat Lees, gave chase. But by the time he had caught up with his would-be racing champion, Sylvester, a local ginger tom, had begun breakfasting on Percy. That meant Percy was not only too late to claim his deserved first prize, he was also dead. In an unusual and rather lifeless denouement, Percy was

clocked in none the less, posthumously claiming third place and a cheque for £100.

The tragedy was the worse for being played out in full view of Percy's owner. Mr Lees, an office commissioner, had risen early to watch from his bedroom window as Percy sped home ahead of nearly 1,000 rivals. At 6.55am, having left the resort of Royan 25 hours earlier and guided over the French lorry drivers' blockade, Percy was catching his breath on the roof of his loft. Mr Lees' breast was swelling with pride. Then Sylvester dropped by for breakfast.

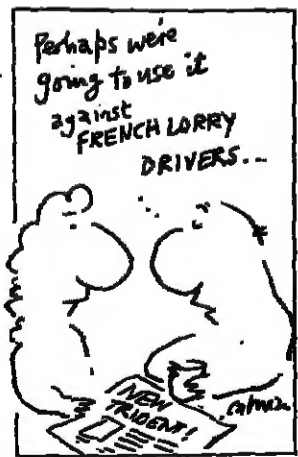
Mr Lees ran out in his pyjamas as Sylvester fled with the helpless Percy hanging from his jaws. By the time

Mr Lees caught up with the cat 90 minutes later, Percy was no more. During that interval two other birds had checked in their ankle rings to claim first and second place. Determined to make at least some mark in a race he has been trying to win for 40 years, Pat dusted off his mangled avian corpse and claimed third prize.

Although Mr Lees felt Sylvester should in future stick to petfood, he was still unsure what to do with the now ex-Percy. So he left him to chill. "I put him in the fridge for a day because I didn't want to part with him. I raised him as a chick. I still have his father and I was attached to him. He was one of my best pigeons and it would cost £500 to replace him if I could find one as good." Mr Lees

still feels robbed of glory in the "500 Mile Race" and imagines what might have been had Sylvester not intervened. "It's a top race and but for that cat my pigeon would have been a champion. He came in at 6.55 in the morning despite the bad weather, but before I could get the him the cat pounced. When I finally got his body back it was 8.25am. Even then he managed to grab third prize. The winner came in at 7.25am, half an hour after Percy was grabbed. I'm fed up with that cat. He's had seven of my birds in the last four months."

The first prize is worth around £150 and I'll pick up about £100 for third prize. "Maybe that cliché should be: 'Snatching at least some victory from the jaws of defeat.'"



Of course it's real Draught Guinness. It's just a little shy.



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Immigration ruling casts doubts on marriage law

By Frances Gibb and Tom Walker

BRITAIN'S immigration policies were under review last night after a judgment by the European Court of Justice that seemed to knock a hole in rules aimed at keeping out immigrants seeking entry through "sham" marriages.

A landmark decision by the European Court in Luxembourg held that if a national of a member state goes to another EC state and then seeks to return with a non-EC wife and dependants, they must be granted residence.

The court overturned a British decision to deport an Indian national, Surinder Singh, who married a Bradford-born woman, Rashmi Purewal in 1982 and then went with his wife to live in Germany until 1985. They then decided to return to Britain. After Mrs Singh had filed for divorce in 1987, the Home Office said Mr Singh should be deported.

Lawyers last night hailed the ruling, which could lead to hundreds more couples seeking and gaining entry, as "extremely significant". One QC said: "At present, under

our immigration rules, someone cannot bring in a wife simply by saying the marriage was genuine. There is a burden on the would-be immigrant to show that the purpose of the marriage was not purely to gain admittance." Many genuine applicants had difficulty complying with this so-called "primary purpose" rule and in demonstrating the marriage was a proper one, he said. However, the court had now held that under Community law, a British national had a right to bring in his wife and family.

"The importance of the case is that it shows a major divergence between our stand under Community law, and what it recognises as the more essential rights of citizens of member states who have married and have children to free movement in the Community," the QC said.

The Home Office was at pains to underplay the impact of the ruling last night. "We have got to study the judgment and assess its implications. But we do not think it sounds the death knell of the primary purpose rule," a spokesman said.

In 1990, the latest figures available, there were 3,300 applications from India (where most applications originate) for settlement on the basis of marriage. The number refused on the basis of primary purpose was 520.

The main fear is that the decision undermines a state's right to refuse admittance to spouses using sham marriages to circumvent the rules. Where a sham is suspected, immigration officers can deport or refuse entry.

"There is no reason now why a British national who marries a spouse from the Indian sub-continent, cannot go and live in Germany for a few months and then decide to come to work here," one lawyer said.

The judgment, while confirming that the Home Office acted illegally in moving to deport Mr Singh before the decision, absolute came through in 1989, focuses on the rights of EC nationals to marry third country nationals and move freely in the Community.

However, an EC legal expert said that once Mr Singh was divorced, all the equal rights he automatically obtained as a spouse disappeared. Mr Singh, who has contested the case since 1985 and still lives in Britain, now faces immediate deportation under British law.

Pension inequality is lawful

BRITAIN is not in breach of European Community law in making men pay pension contributions until they are 65 while women pay them only until they are 60, the European Court of Justice ruled yesterday (Frances Gibb and Tom Walker write).

In a case brought by the Equal Opportunities Commission, the court held that derogations attached to EC laws allow for differing retirement ages. Differing pension contribution structures, which are bound with the retirement age, were therefore permissible.

The case, one of several brought by the commission as part of its long-running campaign to secure equal treatment in pensions, has been overtaken by events. Since the commission lodged proceedings, the government has indicated that it intends to equalise the retirement age for men and women. There has been a six-month consultation period, and an announcement is expected soon on whether a single retirement age of 63 or 65 will be adopted.



Catching a cab: a truck driver is ordered out at gunpoint during a demonstration yesterday at Lyons

The French blockade: police move in as industry is hit

Renault and Peugeot close plants

FROM CHARLES BREMNER IN PARIS

THE effect on French industry of the ten-day lorry drivers' siege is deepening. Renault yesterday closed four assembly plants for the morning shift because supplies of key spare parts failed to arrive. Peugeot closed three plants in eastern France.

Farmers complained of fruit rotting on trees or in warehouses. Hoteliers looked out in despair on half-empty beaches as holiday cancellations piled up. Nice airport said it would shortly run out of aviation fuel.

Finding itself in rare union, the conservative opposition parties continued to assail what they see as the government's mishandling of the points system. In similar vein, the Communist party and the extreme right-wing National Front also denounced the penalty points

system as undemocratic and unfair. While the other parties have supported the principle of the points system and focused on attacking its administration, Jean-Marie Le Pen, the front leader, is denouncing it as unpatriotic nonsense, which avoids what he sees as the root of France's high road-accident rate, dangerous "black spots" in the road system.

Adding to the disruption, fruit growers and small farmers across the south and west staged their own "snail operations", slowing down traffic behind tractors and blocking main railway lines for short periods before being removed by the police.

Road blockades were still widespread last night throughout Normandy and the Channel area. Calais and Boulogne reported a sharp drop in holiday traffic, a change from the earlier days of the blockade, when British motorists continued to arrive in their usual numbers. The tourist industry, which earns more than any other in France, fears heavy losses should the stoppage continue for long.

The French government was reluctant to use force initially, but in the past 24 hours riot police have tackled about 50 barricades. More than 100 still remain.

The European Commission yesterday urged France to restore free movement guaranteed by the founding EC treaty but said it had no powers to do anything else. It might propose a common driving licence system for the

Community. Martin Bange-mann, the internal market commissioner, said the Commission might examine national driving regulations to see if the points systems are so different that they discriminate against some drivers.

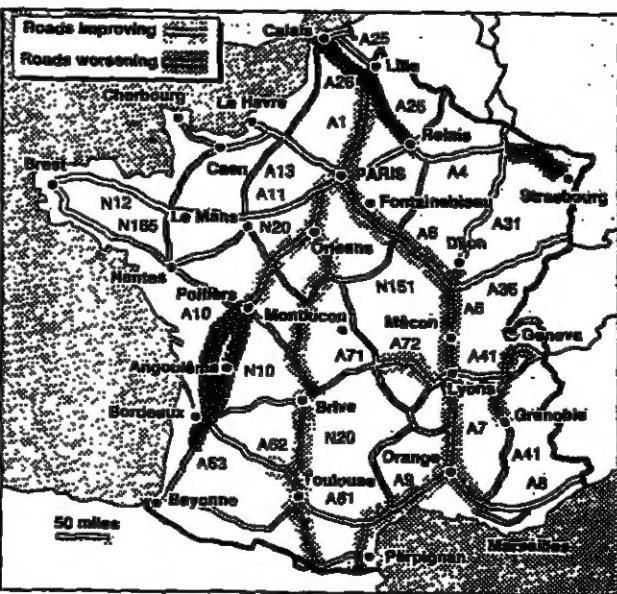
Several members of the Strasbourg-based EC assembly told Herr Bangemann during a debate that the Community should regulate the conditions of lorry drivers, saying they worked as much as 70 hours a week without proper rest periods.

The motoring organisations last night reported that car drivers are now able to get through almost all of the remaining road blocks set up by the French lorry drivers, with narrow filter lanes being set up through most of the

blockades. However, drivers are still advised to keep to D roads in France if they want to avoid serious delays, especially if they are towing a caravan or trailer.

Petrol supplies are now available at most service stations and at hypermarkets. After two years of brahms storming, the corporate image makers entrusted at a cost of some £500,000 with naming the new Eurotunnel service announced yesterday it will be known as "Le Shuttle". Wolff Olins, one of Britain's leading design agencies, was employed with the French consultants ADSA to come up with the name but admitted the idea had come from Eurotunnel.

Deal fails, page 1



Paisley urges review of pact

By Sheila Gunn and Edward Gorman

IAN Paisley and James Molyneux, leaders of the two main Unionist parties, yesterday presented their alternative blueprints for the future of Northern Ireland, which are understood to demand a complete reappraisal of the Anglo-Irish agreement and removal of the republic's constitutional claim to the province.

The presentations are not thought to have held any great surprises for British and Irish ministers at the second day of the Lancaster House talks. However the positive tone of the negotiations involving representatives of Northern Ireland's four main constitutional parties and ministers appeared to continue. A further session is scheduled for today.

In the province Dr Paisley's Democratic Unionist Party moved swiftly to limit possible damage to the talks process caused by the resignation of three of its councillors on Monday. The party's reaction to the protest underlines its

commitment to the talks, and Dr Paisley's clear determination not to jeopardise the process without good cause.

Nevertheless there is still some nervousness within party ranks about the strength of support for those opposed to the continuation of dialogue, and it is possible that further protests may follow.

The trio who resigned from the party are Alan Kane, a party officer, and Walter Millar and Kenneth Loughrin, both councillors in Cookstown, Co Tyrone. In a letter to Dr Paisley, they said they believed there could be no place for Unionists around a negotiating table with the Irish government.

"Not only does the Irish Republic claim jurisdiction over Northern Ireland, but more significantly in practical terms, it freely harbours IRA murderers and terrorists, and has consistently refused to operate meaningful extradition arrangements," the councillors said. The letter went on to point out that

Dr Paisley appeared to have gone back on his word never to negotiate with Dublin before a new government was in place at Stormont.

Conor Cruise O'Brien page 14

CORRECTIONS

A table reproduced (December 18) from *Legal Business* magazine purported to assess the unsuccessful appeal rates from various High Court judges' decisions between June 1990 and June 1991. We are asked to make it clear, and we accept, that of the decisions given by Sir Peter Webster (since retired), 75 per cent, and not the 50 per cent attributed to him in the table, were unsuccessfully appealed.

The Garrick Club was not founded by the actor-manager David Garrick (1717-1779), as incorrectly reported yesterday, but in memory of him.

UK opposes import of live Dutch pigs

Plans by Holland to ship up to 200,000 live pigs a year for slaughter and processing in Britain were denounced yesterday by government health officials and animal welfare activists. Keith Meldrum, the government's chief veterinary officer, said he was extremely worried that the imports would expose Britain to re-infection with a virulent pig disease.

The RSPCA said: "Why must the pigs be exported live? Why not bring them in as carcasses? We would not want to see any pigs undergoing the suffering involved in this kind of trade. All animals should be slaughtered as close as possible to where they are reared." The plans were announced yesterday at the Royal Show at Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, by Jan Diepeveen, president of the Dutch Livestock Export Association. Mr Diepeveen said the aim was to export mature pigs for slaughter and piglets for fattening on British farms. The import of pigs from Holland is effectively banned now because the Dutch pig herd is riddled with Aujeszky's disease, a virus that causes sows to abort. Britain was declared free of the disease in May last year after a five-year eradication programme that cost producers £28 million. From next year, when the EC single market takes effect, Britain may no longer be able to prevent the imports. The Dutch say they are controlling the disease by vaccination.

Talks on heroin patient

A health authority chief executive is to hold talks with Staffordshire police over a hospital's refusal to disclose the identity of a patient alleged to be a heroin courier. Tony Newton, leader of the Commons, told MPs yesterday. When the man was treated in hospital last month he vomited 31 bags of heroin worth £40,000. The drugs were passed to police, but the man's name was not initially disclosed because such action was considered a breach of confidentiality. Staff at North Staffordshire Hospital Centre, near Stoke-on-Trent, finally passed on the name earlier this week as officers were preparing to serve a court order. The man has since been traced and questioned, and a report is being sent to the Crown Prosecution Service.

Editor case adjourned

A High Court judge in Dublin yesterday gave *The Sunday Times*'s editor, Andrew Neil, and his paper's Dublin correspondent, John Burns, two weeks to explain why they should not be jailed for contempt. Their lawyer, Elizabeth Dunne, had told the court that documents accusing them of contempt had not been properly served. Dublin-based Raymond Wong, a Hong Kong-born chef and businessman, is seeking to have the journalists jailed over a report in *The Sunday Times* linking him with Chinese Triad gangs. The judge had given Mr Wong permission to serve contempt papers on Mr Neil and Mr Burns, but she accepted yesterday that the papers had not been properly served. The hearing was adjourned until July 21 to give Mr Neil and Mr Burns an opportunity to prepare their case.

ITV claims victory

The BBC's £10-million gamble to lure viewers away from ITV with the new serial *Eldorado* failed to pay off on the show's Monday night debut. The programme attracted a disappointing six million viewers compared with 14.5 million for a *Coronation Street* special, which was scheduled at the same time. ITV cited unofficial research figures from the independent Biller Consultancy to claim victory in the ratings battle. The BBC said it would wait for the official ratings published on July 21.

Dame Ninette's award

Dame Ninette de Valois, right, founder of the Royal Ballet, received the Society of West End Theatre's Special Award, from Princess Margaret at a lunch yesterday. Dame Ninette, 94, was unable to attend this year's Laurence Olivier Awards ceremony, at which the presentation should have been made. The prize recognises outstanding achievements; last year it went to Dame Peggy Ashcroft.

Island's past masters

Manx National Heritage, a group of museums, historic houses and castles centred on the Manx Museum at Douglas, Isle of Man, has won the 1992 Museum of the Year award, sponsored by British Gas. In 1986, the Manx government became the first authority in Britain to put all its museum and heritage sites under one directorate.

Piper Alpha test case

A test claim for damages brought by a man on the fire-fighting vessel *Tharos* as a result of the Piper Alpha disaster was granted a High Court hearing date yesterday, four years to the day after the oil-rig fire. Frank MacFarlane, of Alloa, near Stirling, is claiming damages for stress disorder against Occidental (now E.E. Caedonia) Ltd. Four other cases await the outcome.

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	UK RATES				NON-RESIDENT RATES	
	GROSS % p.a.	GROSS C.A.R.*	NET % p.a.	NET C.A.R.*	GROSS % p.a.	GROSS C.A.R.*
HALIFAX TESSA	10.45	—	—	—	10.45	—
MAXIM						
£25,000+	8.65	9.00	6.49	6.69	—	—
£10,000+	7.65	7.92	5.74	5.89	—	—
£5,000+	6.65	6.86	4.99	5.11	—	—
£2,000+	3.95	4.02	2.96	3.00	—	—
£500+	2.65	2.68	1.99	2.01	—	—
£50+	2.00	2.02	1.50	1.51	—	—
CARD CASH						
£2,000+	4.40	4.45	3.30	3.33	4.40	4.45
£500+	2.65	2.67	1.99	2.00	2.65	2.67
£50+	2.00	2.01	1.50	1.51	2.00	2.01
PAID-UP SHARE						
£250+	2.00	2.01	1.50	1.51	2.00	2.01
£50+	1.50	1.51	1.13	1.13	1.50	1.51
DEPOSIT						
£250+	1.75	1.76	1.31	1.31	1.75	1.76
£50+	1.25	1.25	0.94	0.94	1.25	1.25

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8th July 1992

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Armed police patrol estate after shots are fired at officers

BY PAUL WILKINSON

ARMED police officers patrolled the streets of a Salford council estate last night after police and firefighters were shot at without warning in three separate incidents on Monday night.

The shootings on the Ordsall estate, close to the centre of Manchester, were the worst incidents in an 18-month wave of crime and violence which has included arson, the stoning of firefighters dealing with the blazes, assaults on police, the racing of stolen cars, and ram raids at shops in the estate precinct.

David Wilmut, chief con-

stable of Greater Manchester police, said yesterday that the trouble was being orchestrated by "a nucleus of a criminal minority" on the estate. He said that Ordsall would not become a no-go area for his officers. Last night, armoured police vehicles were touring the estate where almost one in five adults is unemployed, and on which Salford City Council is spending £30 million to improve conditions.

Monday night's events were the latest and most disturbing in a sequence of incidents that began last Wednesday after police started to clamp down on the

estate's rising crime. They began shortly before 11pm as four officers in a dog van drove along Phoebe Street in the centre of the estate. Two bullets struck their vehicle, one near the roof, the second immediately behind the driver's head.

The ricocheting bullets hit two officers, grazing one on the neck and the other on the hand. "It was only good fortune that no one else was more seriously hurt," Mr Wilmut said. Two minutes later, another police van in Goodies Drive was hit by a single shot. No one was hurt.

Mr Wilmut said that police believed that the shots came from a handgun, but as yet they did not know if more than one weapon had been used.

Half an hour later, firefighters were called to a blaze at the estate Job Centre. As they tackled the fire, a single bullet struck a ladder on their ladder. They withdrew and returned when a police escort was provided.

Later the same night, a car was set alight and a fire started in a rubbish bin at council premises on the estate.

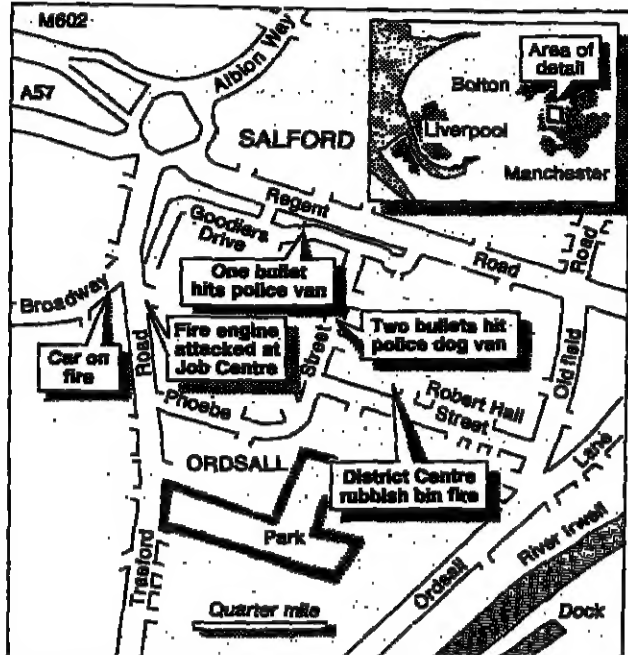
Since last Wednesday, a carpet warehouse on an adjacent trading estate has been destroyed by arsonists and firefighters dealing with the blaze were stoned. Police in riot equipment had to use batons to clear the crowds.

Elsewhere, a security guard was beaten up and parked cars have been set alight. A housing centre, a careers office, and a building used by Salford University have also been fire-bombed.

Police skirmished with youths on the estate last Friday, and there were unconfirmed reports of gunshots. Mr Wilmut said the shootings on Monday had been carried out by people "oblivious to the danger to the general public".

The police had recently changed tactics in dealing with crime on the estate, and it is thought the two vehicles which came under fire were part of a policy of swamping the estate after dark. Mr Wilmut said that the police had been successful. There had been a number of arrests, and the crime level was dropping.

He added: "There are no no-go areas in the Greater Manchester police area. We have a duty and a responsibility to the citizens of Greater Manchester, and in particular those who live at Ordsall and who, from our information, are fed up to the back teeth with the activities of this small minority."



Inside a breeding ground for crime

GRAFFITI, boarded windows on empty houses and steel grilles on shop doorways: Ordsall bears all the badges of a rundown inner-city estate (Paul Wilkinson writes).

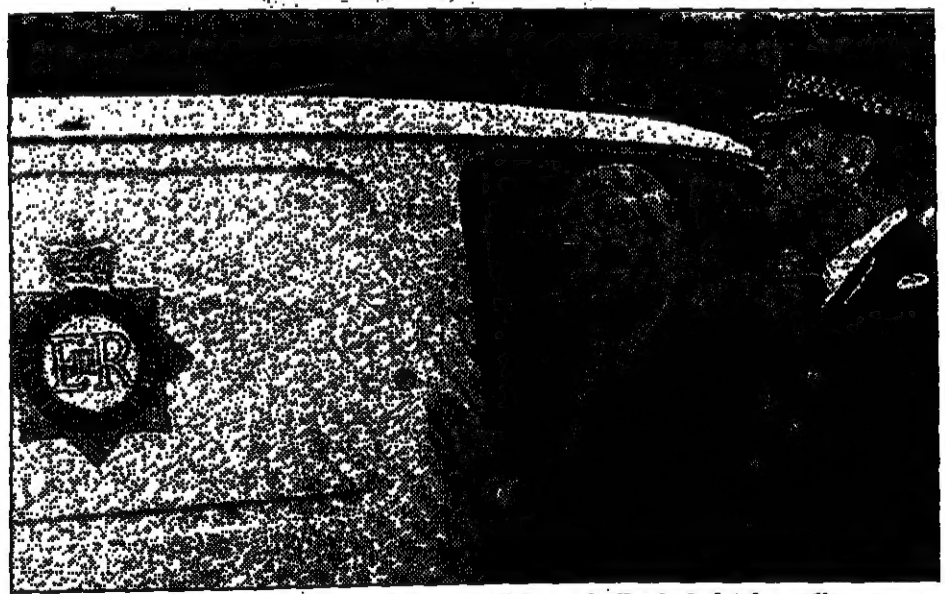
The 2,200 flats and houses built during the late 1960s and early 1970s were supposed to be a bright, modern replacement for a nest of crumbling terraces that served as the model for Coronation Street. But like so many other inner-city areas, they deteriorated as the population turned over rapidly and local authority funding failed to keep pace.

Unemployment runs at 17 per cent among adults and 13 per cent among teenagers, and there is an underlying core of 50 per cent long-term jobless. The local authority and police accept that gangs

of car thieves and drug dealers have moved in, recruiting locals as they go. Some steal high-performance cars to order; their profits are far more attractive than the dole.

Robert Bracegirdle, a local vicar, said: "People on the estate have been trying to do good things, but the nature of evil is that when good appears, the gangs react to protect their interests. Everyone expected trouble at the weekend, and there were talks within the community to stop it. Sadly they failed."

Salford City Council recognizes that most residents are striving to maintain standards and has tried to improve matters through the Ordsall Initiative, launched three years ago. By 1999, the council will have spent £30 million on the estate, improving amenities and security.



Scene of crime: Mr Wilmut, left, examining a bullet hole in the police van

Fishermen protest against quota bill

BY NICHOLAS WATT

MORE than 3,000 fishermen from all around Britain converged on Westminster yesterday to protest against government plans to reduce the numbers of days they can spend at sea. Tower Bridge was lifted to allow an armada of 40 vessels to pass through, with 15 boats going to Westminster.

The fishermen were protesting against the sea fish (conservation) bill, currently in committee stage, which will enforce cuts of up to 50 per cent on their work. Unlike previous quotas the bill would allow the government to dictate how many days fisherman can spend at sea by "tying up" vessels. The bill is part of an EC attempt to boost critically low fish stocks, including cod and haddock.

The protesters said the bill would force them into bankruptcy. Patrick Baker, who has fished for 50 years from Folkestone, said: "I recently put my life savings into a new boat that is worth over £100,000. If this bill goes ahead I won't be able to meet any bills and I won't be able to live. My family has been fishing since 1740 and I'll be the last one left."

The fishermen's leaders called on the government to provide adequate compensation. Richard Banks, chief executive of the National Federation of Fishermen's Organisations, which called the rally, said: "We want to preserve stocks but the government should pay proper amounts for taking vessels out of the fleet. They have offered only £25 million and we need at least £120 million. Most of that would come from the EC anyway."

Elliot Morley, Labour MP for Gleanford and Scunthorpe and the party's fisheries spokesman, said: "We see this bill as backdoor de-commissioning by bankrupting fishermen."

Addressing the fishermen at a rowdy rally in Westminster Central Hall, David Harris, Conservative MP for St Ives and chairman of the Conservative fisheries com-



Seamen's mission: protesting fishermen tying up on the Thames yesterday

mittee in the Commons, said the bill would be an administrative nightmare. "It sticks in my gullet that quota-hoppers — the fishermen who are technically ours but are really Spanish — will be allowed to carry on fishing in British waters. I think the government is fully aware of the strength of feeling and I hope the bill will never be implemented."

The federation turned down an invitation to meet David Curry, the fisheries minister. They said it would be pointless to see him until he suspended the bill. Mr Curry said yesterday that the scheme was necessary, to conserve fish. "What is

really going to put fishermen out of business is not my bill. It is the disappearance of stocks," he said on BBC Radio 4.

John Major can look forward to endless meals of whiting after the protesters delivered a crate to his door. Keith Floyd, the television cook, who marched up Downing Street with the fish and a petition signed by 1,000 people, said: "My opposition to this bill starts with my stomach."

"We are an island race and have fished for thousands of years. This bill will allow ships with flags of convenience to take our fish which are the best in the

world." Tony Newton, Leader of the Commons, told the house that John Gummer, the agriculture minister, would take every possible step to ensure that foreign fishermen did not destroy Britain's stocks.

British fishermen yesterday called off their blockade of a French oil company ship off the Isle of Wight after being offered £4,000 compensation. The deal comes after weeks of confrontation between Elf and charter fishermen, who said the oil company's survey was frightening away fish.

Charter crews that take tourists fishing said seismic work was affecting business.

Watchdog attacks power of men in TV

BY MELINDA WITTSTOCK
MEDIA CORRESPONDENT

MOST women think television is "an alien force dominated by male fantasies and attitudes", Lord Rees-Mogg, chairman of the Broadcasting Standards Council, said yesterday. He called for a general consumer council to allow viewers to challenge "the male-dominated broadcasting establishment".

Singling out Melvyn Bragg's *A Time To Dance* on BBC1 and Yorkshire TV's violent *Visiting Hours*, Lord Rees-Mogg said that the "imagination of television" was dominated by values and interests half the population does not share. "Broadcasters need to be forced to consider the feelings and attitudes of the audience. The frankly male-dominated broadcasting establishment does not have much understanding of the concerns of women and children," he said.

The new council, which would have a much wider remit than the BSC, would be concerned with all issues relating to the quality of broadcasting.

Television and radio need "many, many, many more women" in more serious positions, Lord Rees-Mogg said he could think of only three women who make funding and scheduling decisions: Liz Forgan, director of programmes at Channel 4; Frances Line, controller of BBC Radio 2; and Pat Ewing, controller of Radio 5.

Bad language remains the council's other main concern, with words ranging from "bloody" and "damn" to the more serious expletives featuring in 40 per cent of all programmes, according to the BSC's annual report published yesterday.

In the year to March 31, the council received 1,130 complaints within its remit. Of those, 48 per cent concerned taste and decency, which includes bad language, 24 per cent were about sex and 8 per cent about violence. Of 627 complaints adjudicated, 117 or 19 per cent were upheld.

Television and Radio
L&T section, page 12

Lawyers cheat on legal aid

BY FRANCES GIBB
LEGAL CORRESPONDENT

LAWYERS are defrauding the legal aid fund of an estimated £6.4 million a year, according to a National Audit Office report published today.

There have been seven prosecutions, the report says, and a further 55 cases are under investigation with 32 referred to police. Most relate to the legal aid advice scheme or duty solicitor scheme at police stations.

The level of fraud coincides with a huge rise in the rate of spending on legal aid, which has gone up by 85 per cent in the four years to 1990-1, from £387 million to £717 million. The report, *The Administration of Legal Aid in England and Wales*, found that in spite of that rise there was a low awareness of civil legal aid and many eligible people were failing to benefit. It called for better information to potential claimants.

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Thames TV aims for urban trendies

A DISTINCTIVE, lively and informal city-based television network dedicated to the urban trendy, with movies, music and 24-hour news, will begin broadcasting next summer if the Independent Television Commission awards the new Channel 5 licence to Thames Television, which yesterday submitted the only bid.

Thames and Moses Znamier, founder of Toronto's irreverent CityTV, have vowed to build a group of highly localised CityTV stations throughout Britain, beginning in London next July and followed by Manchester in 1994. Partnerships will be struck with local businesses to start further local "opt-outs" — simultaneous, but different, broadcasts.

However, Channel 5 Holdings, which put in a minimum cash bid of just £1,000 a year, still needs to find 85 per cent of its £150 million finance after failing over the weekend to con-

A group of city TV stations may emerge if the sole bidder gets the Channel 5 licence. Melinda Wittstock reports

clude deals with several potential shareholders.

Negotiations with possible partners, including Sony Pictures, Associated Newspapers, Time Warner and Conrad Black, Daily Telegraph proprietor, will continue as the ITC studies the consortium's programme and business plans.

If these are approved and the ITC believes that Thames has a viable plan to reform half the country's video recorders, which would suffer interference from the channel, a licence could be awarded before finance is secured. Thames would have 12 weeks after an award this autumn to conclude funding.

Richard Dunn, chief executive of Thames and chairman of the consortium, hit back at claims that Channel

5 will never be launched and said that the licence would be "highly commercially viable by the late 1990s".

Returning video recorders would be "just a one-off payment of £75 million", for a ten-year licence, not including programme costs, whereas ITC had paid a collective £3.3 billion for ten years, or £2 billion if one noted that Channel 5 will only cover 75 per cent of Britain.

Mr Znamier said CityTV would give viewers "a different feel in a business where the pressure towards sameness is overwhelming".

The stations would have a "constant dialogue" with its viewers with the live phone-in programme *CityLine*, as well as a lot of "realtime" footage of each city. News would be the "backbone" of

the station, with news crews out throughout London around the clock. The *Radical Opinion* would be an alternative debating forum of current affairs.

Mr Znamier, whose Toronto station has an audience share of 13 per cent in a 50-channel environment, said that CityTV would cater mainly for people in their 20s and 30s who are informed and "likely to try new things".

The consortium will rely on Thorn EMI and Granada Rentals to return video recorders in each area — 4.3 million in London alone — before transmissions begin. "We're going to train an army of returners, focus on an area and sweep it street by street," Mr Znamier said.

Most viewers will need to buy new aerials, at about £20 each, to receive the CityTV unless Thames persuades the trade department to let it transmit on a horizontal rather than vertical polarisation.

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Rural areas will be strangled by weight of traffic in the next 30 years, commission says

Countryside guardians warn of slow death by cars

By John Young

THE English countryside is threatened by a huge increase in traffic, which in 30 years could reach three or four times present levels, a report published yesterday by the Countryside Commission says.

Prepared for the commission by the Oxford University transport studies unit, it bases its estimates on government forecasts that total road traffic will grow by between 83 per cent and 142 per cent between 1988 and 2025. The unit suggests that traffic on motorways and urban roads is unlikely to rise by more than 50 per cent in that period, and that the main impact will fall on rural byways, which are not equipped to handle it.

In the past 10 to 15 years, vehicle use has risen far faster outside towns than in them, the report says. But most of the countryside made up primarily of inter-urban freight and passenger travel, leisure trips and journeys to work or shop in and around towns. The commission specified four trends in the urbanisation of the countryside that were causing it grave concern:

- The building of houses, retail and industrial developments where they could be served only by private car and road freight.
- Construction of new roads, with inevitable damage to landscape, wildlife habitats and historic features.
- Increased noise and smell from traffic on minor roads in the countryside, reducing their attractiveness for walking, riding and cycling, and making many rural villages dangerous and unpleasant places to live and to visit.
- Congestion at popular recreation spots.

Traffic growth on the scale predicted by the transport department would have a significant and damaging effect, Michael Dower, the commis-

sion's director general, said. "The countryside simply cannot accommodate traffic growth of this order. We believe that everyone will need to use the private car more selectively, possibly cycling or walking for short journeys or using public transport where this is possible," he said. "There was no question of trying to force people to stop using their cars. Mr Dower added. Travel by car was often cheaper and more convenient than public transport, but there were parts of the country where traffic congestion was a positive deterrent to visitors. The commission accepted that some new roads would have to be built and others improved. Towns and villages should be provided with by-passes where through traffic was a serious issue, but not if it resulted in transferring the traffic elsewhere.

"If we just go on making endless road improvements, we will damage the countryside to an extent that the commission believes is no longer sustainable," Mr Dower said.

The commission planned a series of positive initiatives to raise public awareness of the implications of traffic growth; to strengthen the links between transport policy and land-use planning policy; and to encourage the government to take full account of environmental values when formulating and reviewing transport policy. As the government's advisory body on the countryside, it would be willing to help develop taxation and pricing methods of managing consumer demand for motorised travel, and would encourage more recreational facilities close to where people lived.

Trends in Transport and the Countryside (Countryside Commission, John Dower House, Crescent Place, Chesham, Gloucestershire, GL50 3RA; £5)



Changing gear: for 20 years and more the small West Sussex town of Petworth (population 3,110) has been locked in dispute over the choice of route for a much-needed bypass. In that time, more than the town's church spire has changed: traffic clogs the street, above, that 40 years ago, right, was a quiet road for residents.

The most direct route for traffic would be to the west of Petworth, through the historic 738-acre Petworth Park. The park embraces the seventeenth century Petworth

House, home of the Baron of Egremont, now owned by the National Trust. The trust is firmly against the road, although Paul Sinclair, a district councillor, says it might accept a tunnel beneath the park costing £24 million. The alternative is a longer route costing £10 million to the east of the town.

Peter Jerrome, chairman of the Petworth Society, said a recent questionnaire answered by 665 of his members showed opinion was split down the middle. Half preferred the eastern route,

which would siphon off heavy goods vehicles, and half favoured either of the Petworth Park options.

Graham Forshaw, chairman of West Sussex County Council's highways committee, said the bypass issue was discussed at a recent meeting at Goodwood House. "No decisions were made but it was decided to hold a similar meeting later this year to grapple with the problem," he said. "People are screaming blue murder about the amount of traffic going through their town."



Battersea promoter seeks new funds

By Douglas Broom
LOCAL GOVERNMENT
CORRESPONDENT

THE entrepreneur who bought Battersea power station said yesterday that he was seeking to refinance his £300 million project to create a theme park on the site in southwest London.

John Broome, creator of Alton Towers, Staffordshire, made the announcement after settling with Wandsworth council over a High Court action brought by the council for payment of £173,600 in unpaid planning fees.

His company agreed to judgment being entered against it, with costs, in return for giving the council a legal charge on the power station site and promising to pay the money as soon as practicable.

Mr Broome has been attempting to restore the listed power station since he bought it in March 1987 for £1.5 million. Work on the project stopped in March 1989.

Leading article, page 15

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BMA asks for ban on boxing in schools

By Jeremy Laurence
HEALTH SERVICES
CORRESPONDENT

SCHOOLBOY boxing ought to be banned, doctors said yesterday after being told that two thirds of amateur boxers show signs of brain damage.

The British Medical Association, at its annual conference in Nottingham, agreed to seek a ban, despite warnings that prohibition might drive the sport underground where risks from unregulated matches could be greater. Many schools have abandoned boxing, but it is still popular in inner-city youth clubs.

The BMA has been seeking an end to professional boxing since 1982, after evidence emerged that many professional boxers ended their careers with eye and brain damage, but this is the first time that it has sought a ban on amateur boxing.

Jack Howell, chairman of the association's board of science, said that boxing was not comparable to other sports because it was "designed to injure". Brain scans of amateur boxers had shown early signs of brain damage in two thirds, he said.

However, some speakers argued that boxing was less dangerous than rugby, cricket, hockey or even badminton, in which older, unfit players risk a heart attack, and that the association, to be consistent, should seek a ban on all dangerous sports. The only objection to boxing was a moral one that should not involve doctors, Dallas Brodie, from Glasgow, said.

John Morris, secretary of the British Boxing Board of Control, said that doctors failed to appreciate the "essence" of boxing. "It lets young men get rid of aggression in a controlled situation, learning a code of honour they cannot ignore," he said. "It comes way down the injury list for sports. I see only benefits for young men."

Bryan Appleyard, page 14

Dentists press for meeting at No 10

By Alison Roberts

DENTISTS made an unprecedented request to meet the prime minister yesterday in an attempt to end the dispute over fees.

In a letter to John Major, the chief executive of the British Dental Association said that only direct discussions could "prevent the total breakdown of the NHS general dental service". Norman Whitehouse, reminded Mr Major of his election day commitment to the NHS. "Yet within a few short weeks, we are now seeing the first steps towards the privatisation of NHS dentistry: not done honestly and openly, but in stealth," the letter said.

No 10 said that Virginia Bottomley, the health secretary, had made the government's position clear and it was unlikely that Mr Major would agree to the request.

The letter accuses Mrs Bottomley of failing to understand the profession's problems. Mr Whitehouse said that her reduction of fees would force dentists into converting part or all of their practices into the private sector.

The implementation of fee cuts comes into effect today as the dental profession begins industrial action for the first time in the BDA's 112-year history. The 16,000 members were sent a letter by the association yesterday advising them not to take on any new NHS patients.

The government maintains that dentists are over-paid and that a fee cut is necessary to balance the books. It says that salaried dentists will be recruited and employed to provide cover if dentists refuse patients.

There are fewer than 100 salaried practitioners within the NHS, most of whom are community dentists. Salaried dentists earn between £22,000 and £28,000 - a sum unlikely to attract many more.

Labour contest opens door for new generation

BY PHILIP WEBSTER, CHIEF POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

JOHN Smith is expected to bring in Labour's top Scottish official as his chief of staff after his election as party leader in ten days.

Murray Elder, who served as Mr Smith's political adviser at Westminster during the early 1980s, has been secretary of the Scottish Labour party for more than four years and is one of the shadow chancellor's oldest and most trusted friends. His appointment is likely to be announced soon after Mr Smith's election.

Among others already certain to work in Mr Smith's office at Westminster is

David Ward, his economics adviser, who is expected to become his policy chief.

As the party leadership election approaches, a record number of MPs are expected to stand for the shadow cabinet, nominations for which open tomorrow. Informed sources suggest that Gordon Brown is likely to be Mr Smith's shadow chancellor. Tony Blair shadow home secretary, Jack Cunningham shadow foreign secretary and Robin Cook shadow trade and industry secretary.

Margaret Beckett, expected to become deputy leader, could be shadow education

secretary. Jack Straw, who holds that post, is tipped to take over as Labour's new campaigns chief and shadow Commons leader. The leadership contest provides the best opportunity in years for Labour's younger generation to join the upper ranks.

The leadership and shadow cabinet elections will put Labour's top team in place. They are eagerly awaited by MPs who see them as the point at which the party can at last start to go on the attack against the government.

In the view of most Labour MPs the leadership election has been a fairly uninspiring

affair and they will be glad when it is over. In the constituencies, however, interest has been keen and voting figures are said to be high.

Mr Smith will become leader and Mrs Beckett is likely to be his number two. John Prescott, shadow transport secretary, is optimistic that he can force Mrs Beckett into a second ballot on Saturday week. Bryan Gould, who is standing for both jobs, is expected to come away disappointed. In the accompanying articles *Times* writers analyse what the campaigns of the election contenders have achieved.



Gould: fresh ideas

Gould takes on too much

BY JILL SHERMAN

WITH hindsight, Bryan Gould effectively lost the leadership and the deputy leadership contests when he decided to stand for both posts.

His campaign team still argues that his decision to fight against John Smith as leader meant that his policy ideas were given more column inches from day one, giving him a head start on the other deputy contenders.

He never had much hope of beating John Smith as leader, yet he immediately jeopardised his chances of working with him as deputy by openly criticising Mr Smith's shadow budget and his stance on Europe. Some unions which wanted to support a soft left ticket backed him as leader and John Prescott as his deputy, reducing Mr Gould's chances of gaining the deputy title. Unless he gets a surprisingly high vote from the constituencies, Mr Gould now looks like coming in a poor third.

Early in the campaign his ideas sounded much fresher than either Mr Smith's or the other deputy candidates. The shadow environment secretary who was credited for the polished 1987 general election campaign, talked of a "radical agenda" to reshape Labour into an electable party.

Labour's tax policy needed to be more sensitive to those in the south and should not cap the aspirations of the lower middle class. While supporting a redistributive tax policy, he argued that this could be partly achieved by giving employees a greater stake and share in company profits. He also challenged party policy on Europe and called for a devaluation of sterling within the exchange rate mechanism.

Beckett runs low-key campaign

BY JILL SHERMAN, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

MARGARET Beckett still looks the favourite to get the deputy leadership job, despite growing support for John Prescott. Mrs Beckett has fought a surprisingly lacklustre national campaign, with few stirring speeches or new policy ideas. She has none the less been quietly courting the constituencies with her emphasis on beefing up regional politics and the need for modernising the party. She has also leafleted all wards in 650 constituencies with glossy pamphlets explaining her strategy.

Her campaign team is confident that she not only has the highest support within the party and the unions but will come out on top on the constituency vote. Soundings from about 100 constituencies have suggested that nearly 80 per cent will back her on July 18.

Mrs Beckett's team strongly defends its low-key campaign. The deputy's role is not to come up with new policy ideas, but to support the leader and ensure that new policies are sold to the party, they argue.

The campaign has consistently emphasised the



Beckett: left-wing roots

strength of the partnership with Mr Smith, who has implicitly supported Mrs Beckett as a running mate. Her late entry into the race, on the Wednesday after the contest opened, was largely due to Bryan Gould's open criticism of Mr Smith on the first weekend.

Mr Smith was initially reluctant to back any deputy, but after Mr Gould's attack on his shadow budget within 48 hours of the general election he realised a partnership with Mr Gould was untenable and his supporters urged

Mrs Beckett to stand. She has run a cautious but clever campaign. In the early days her speeches sounded like reruns from the Labour manifesto and failed to pinpoint what she was standing for. At one point the dream ticket looked under threat, when Mrs Beckett was accused of being a Smith clone. Then the shadow Treasury chief secretary let it be known that she stood by her membership of the CND and that her roots were in the left wing of the party.

Mrs Beckett has also campaigned on her gender, arguing that she has a simple advantage over the other two candidates in appealing to the female vote. She has pointed also to the political experience gained from fighting in a marginal Midlands constituency, her technological background and her strong link with the trade unions. She has emphasised her experience at every level of the party's organisation.

Her clear tactics, to avoid confrontation and to show unity with Mr Smith while supporting reforms within the party organisation, appear to have earned her the number two spot.

Prescott keeps faith with past

BY NICHOLAS WOOD, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

JOHN Prescott's moment of truth in the race for the deputy leadership of the Labour party will come this weekend as three middle-ranking unions declare their hand.

If Nape and MSF come out in support of the rumbustious transport spokesman, Mr Prescott will know that he has a chance of stopping Margaret Beckett winning on the first ballot in the electoral college in July 18.

If that happens, and the outcome looks like being close, supporters of Brian Gould, who is effectively out of the race, will have to decide where to switch their allegiances. Given the antipathy between the Gould and Beckett camps, Mr Prescott might just sneak through the middle and capture a prize he has craved for many years.

If so, it would be a remarkable transformation in the fortunes of the 54-year-old former Cunard waiter turned union activist, Oxford scholar and MP. The scowling Mr Prescott, best known at Westminster for his habit of massaging the English language as often as his despatch box opponents, entered the contest as a distinct outsider. Few gave him a chance against the lively



Prescott: union defender

intellect of Mr Gould or the cool professionalism of Mrs Beckett.

The Hull East MP, a working class boy made unashamedly good with his second-hand Daimler and turreted Edwardian castle, has soothed the nerves of a party traumatised by a fourth election defeat by scowling the doubts of Labour's "beautiful people" and insisting that its traditional message can still pay dividends in the 1990s.

As he told a May Day rally: "There is much talk of the need for new radicalism and

new vision... But what is wrong with the old vision for full employment, for accountable public ownership, for good quality health, welfare and education services, for a fair distribution of wealth and to provide housing for all... It is not new but it is as relevant in the 1990s as it was in the 1980s."

Labour's problem, Mr Prescott said, was that it lacked conviction in its attempts to storm the barricades of wealth and privilege. Mr Prescott believes that the job of deputy leader should be primarily an organisational one, building up morale and recruiting the mass membership needed if Labour is to survive as a political force.

Allied to his old-fashioned Labourism has been a staunch defence of the party's links with the unions. Mid-way through the campaign he scored something of a coup by helping to block Neil Kinnock's attempt to cut the unions out of the selection of parliamentary candidates. Mr Prescott's pro-union stance has also proved a shrewd tactical move in a contest in which the unions control 40 per cent of the votes.



Smith: "He knows what he wants and soon everyone else will as well"

Cautious Smith shifts his stance on key policies

BY PHILIP WEBSTER, CHIEF POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

LABOUR MPs remain divided over whether John Smith should have been required to go through a leadership contest in which he was always a racing certainty.

As the shadow chancellor proceeds serenely to victory on July 18, there are those among his supporters who say that the contest has conferred democratic legitimacy and blunted any Tory accusations that Mr Smith is the beneficiary of a stitch-up.

That is certainly the view of the Smith camp. It would have preferred Neil Kinnock to have delayed his departure until the autumn conference. Now that the contest is almost over they are delighted that Mr Smith has picked up such strong support throughout the electoral college, giving him unchallenged authority.

Others say with equal force that the contest has given the Tories a three-month holiday. If, for the sake of form, there had to be an election, it should have been done quickly. If the Tories could replace a leader of 15 years in two weeks, Labour should be able to manage it with rather more alacrity.

Shadow cabinet friends of Bryan Gould told him from the outset that he was being wildly optimistic in his claim

that the contest would open up debate in the party. In fact, they argue, given the conservative nature of the unions and the parliamentary party, it has done the opposite.

Most in the shadow cabinet always doubted, too, whether the leadership contest was the right environment to hold an inquest into the election defeat. Most candidates have been naturally wary of saying the things that their potential electors did not want to hear.

Although the contest has told the party little about Mr Smith that it did not already know, it has seen him shifting gradually on key policy and organisational issues about which he displayed his customary caution at the outset.

He began his campaign on the defensive, fending off claims that his shadow budget contributed to the April 9 disaster. At his first press conference there was much fence-sitting. He spoke, for instance, about the "inappropriateness" of the block vote, but called for careful study and examination. Since then his position has hardened to the point where on Sunday he could confidently predict that it would go, and signalled that he would take on the union barons who stood in

his way. He lost credit in some quarters for failing to press for the reselection change to take place this year, but his defenders say that as usual Mr Smith wants to do a complete job by coming forward next year with a root-and-branch reform of all the party's links with the unions.

On Europe there has been movement, with Mr Smith now accepting the likelihood of a general realignment of currencies in the exchange rate mechanism.

In proposing a new commission on social justice to re-examine Labour's tax and benefits stance and to look at the balance between universal and selective benefits, Mr Smith can justly claim to have made the most substantial policy initiative of the campaign. He has also supported the widening of the membership of the electoral reform enquiry.

There will be an early test of his management skills when the Maastricht ratification bill returns to the Commons with Labour almost as split as the Tories over how to play it. "I think you will see a different John Smith after July 18," a shadow cabinet friend said this week. "He knows what he wants and soon everyone else will as well."



Bill calls for safer hospitals

A bill to tighten security at hospitals was introduced by Glenda Jackson, the new Labour MP for Hampstead and Highgate.

Her constituency contains the Royal Free Hospital, the scene of a recent murder and other serious incidents.

Miss Jackson said that violence towards hospital staff had reached unacceptable levels. "It is time we faced up to the challenge of making our hospitals safer, and what my bill proposes is a statutory body specifically charged with taking up that challenge," she said.

The body would be on the lines of the Health and Safety Commission and executive and would comprise representatives of hospitals, the security sector and local health authorities. Resources had to be provided, she said. "We can no longer have a situation where hospitals are forced to choose between employing security staff or buying incubators."

Fake guns

The law on the criminal use of firearms is to be extended to include imitation firearms, Charles Wandle, a Home Office minister, announced. But there would not be a total ban on imitation weapons as that might encourage criminals to turn to real guns or knives.

Peers' debut

Merlyn Rees, the former Labour Home Secretary and Northern Ireland secretary, was introduced in the House of Lords as Lord Merlyn-Rees, and Cecil Parkinson, the former Tory cabinet minister and party chairman, was introduced as Lord Parkinson.

Ban stays

The ban on unions at GCHQ, the government's monitoring station, is to remain in force, Douglas Hogg, a Foreign Office minister, said in a written reply. The government was ready to listen to proposals for alternative arrangements, he said.

War costs

Investigation of alleged Nazi war criminals living in Britain will cost more than £7.3 million next year in addition to the £1.3 million already spent, Earl Ferrers, Home Office minister, told the Lords.

Night train

Channel tunnel night services are expected to begin in 1995, Roger Freeman, public transport minister, said in a written reply.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Trade and Industry. Finance bill, conclusion of remaining stages. Lords (2.30): Debates on job losses in manufacturing industry; on the future of the professions; and on London's Underground.

Stolen Cheques.

Nationwide Building Society regret to inform the public that the following blank branch cheques were stolen during a raid at: Shepherds Bush branch, 146 Uxbridge Road, London W12 8AT. Cheque numbers: 867242-867250, 867287-867300, 867340-867350, 867351-867375, 867379-867400, 867401-867425, 867426-867450, 867451-867475, 867476-867500, 867501-867525 and 867550-867575 (No. 10 account), 112751-112800, 299801-299900 and 459851-459900 (No. 41 account).

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Doyen of Lords returns to the back benches

BY SHEILA GUNN, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

LORD Cledwyn of Penrhos will tell his peers tomorrow that he is standing down as their leader after 38 years of almost continuous service on the front benches of the Commons and Lords.

At 75 the Welsh peer, who is regarded as the doyen of the upper House, is to follow Neil Kinnock, his close friend and fellow countryman, in a return to the back benches next week when the party elects a new leader.

Lord Cledwyn has clocked up nearly 41 years in Parliament, including four years in the Wilson government as Welsh secretary and agriculture minister. His departure will open the way for a ballot among the peers for a new leader, who is in the shadow cabinet, with the main contenders likely to be Lord Richard and Lady Blackstone.

Ivor Richard could be described in every sense as a QC who has served as a defence minister, Britain's ambassador to the United Nations and an EC commissioner. At 60 he is young in

Lords' terms and is Labour's home affairs spokesman in the upper House.

Tessa Blackstone, master of Birkbeck, is one of Labour's top brains who worked in the Cabinet Office in the 1970s and helped to found the party's think tank, the Institute for Public Policy Research. She is now the chief education spokesman. For John Smith, there may be a certain attraction in having another woman in his shadow cabinet. However, the choice lies with the Labour peers.

Lord Williams of Elvel as deputy leader is privately ruled out by many Labour peers because of his "baggage" as financial adviser to the late Robert Maxwell. But Lord Graham of Edmonton, Labour's chief whip in the Lords, has a strong following from other Commons exiles.

Labour's election defeat shattered Lord Cledwyn's hopes of serving in a Kinnock cabinet as leader of the Lords. Immediately after the election he toyed with the idea of remaining in office until the autumn to give new Labour

peers from recent honours lists time to settle in and consider the job.

The former cabinet minister Merlyn Rees, now Lord Merlyn-Rees, was mentioned as a possible candidate but at 71 is not likely to be willing to take on a return to full-time politics.

Lord Cledwyn is also Labour's chief foreign affairs and civil service spokesman in the upper House. The former Cledwyn Hughes, MP for Anglesey, who used to dismiss the upper House as eloquently as any present-day Labour MP, acclimatised to the Lords' ways to become one of the most influential peers, now favouring reform rather than abolition. He is consistently voted the most impressive peer in Mori's regular poll in the Lords, while engineering more than 100 government defeats.

Lord Cledwyn also performed for Mr Kinnock the great service of bringing together over ten years a formidable frontbench team of working peers, which is the envy of other benches.

Training reform ordered

GILLIAN Shephard, the employment secretary, yesterday accepted the need for closer controls to ensure that young people have access to Youth Training places.

Announcing a scheme to monitor provision of YT places, Mrs Shephard said that sufficient resources would be made available to ensure that no young people were left waiting for places. Her announcement came as Labour claimed that 60,000 school-leavers were being denied their promised training place because Training Enterprise Councils were being starved of resources.

Last month Mrs Shephard admitted that some young people had been left without the promised training places. The Training Enterprise Councils have been told to keep closer links with each other and to report monthly on the supply and demand of places.

In the Commons Andrew Mackinlay (Thurrock, Lab) said that the training initiative was irrelevant unless Mrs Shephard stops the haemorrhage of jobs.

Minister dismisses wages councils

BY ARTHUR LEATHLEY

MICHAEL Forsyth, the employment minister, yesterday dismissed wages councils as "an expensive bureaucratic anachronism", underlining the government's dissatisfaction with the system of setting wages for the low-paid.

Although he would not confirm last week's reports that the government had decided to abolish the councils, Mr Forsyth made it clear they were no longer seen as necessary. Two-thirds of employees affected by wages council decisions already earned more than the minimum wage set, and the councils had no place in the labour market, Mr Forsyth said. "There is no point giving people a minimum wage if the consequence is that they have no job."

Tony Blair, the shadow employment secretary, called on Mr Forsyth to justify the abolition of wages councils, which he said protected the interests of 2.5 million employees, while "chairmen of utilities pay themselves telephone-figure salaries out of monopoly profits".

Mr Forsyth insisted that

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Rifkind underlines Britain's role as global peacekeeper

MALCOLM Rifkind, the defence secretary, yesterday said he recognised Britain to be just a middle-ranking European power with no ambitions of global projection. He then announced a defence budget of more than £24 billion which, among other things, will go towards the deployment of nearly 80,000 servicemen in 29 countries and oceans, the purchase of four Trident nuclear submarines, the continued operation of three aircraft carriers and a new multi-role plane, the much-maligned European Fighter Aircraft (EFA).

Britain's perception of its role in the post Cold War world and the way it differs with some of its Nato partners, in particular Germany, lies at the heart of the debate on the EFA and on the way members of the alliance should address its defence and security responsibilities in the next 10 to 20 years.

Britain, as Mr Rifkind also said, is a small island with 65 million people. Yet the contribution Britain has made towards European and global security has always had an

A £24 billion budget signals a commitment to international security, writes Michael Evans

impact far greater than the size of its population and territory. Shorn of its imperial power, Britain still retains worldwide responsibilities and the annual Defence white paper published yesterday continues to reflect this wider security role.

Germany's withdrawal from the production phase of the £20 billion EFA programme is not just on financial grounds. The Bonn government views its security role from a totally different aspect. Germany has not deployed its fighter aircraft abroad since the second world war. Britain, however, has frequently been called upon to deploy aircraft out of the Nato area, most recently during the Gulf war, and still designs fighter planes capable of a global security role. That fundamental differ-

ence in perception between Britain and Germany is highlighted throughout the white paper. The government sees a need for a multi-role aircraft capable of air defence, ground attack and reconnaissance. The EFA, at about £27 million each, is also designed to be 20 per cent better in all areas than the Russian Su27, its most advanced fighter.

The Germans, who view the EFA as a symbol of the Cold War, do not want a multi-role aircraft. Their interests are in air defence alone. It is possible that Bonn will not even bother to replace the Luftwaffe's aging Phantoms and will postpone a decision on an aircraft for the next century for several years. Britain, with its traditional commitment to a strong defence posture and its historic ties to colonies from its imperial past, could never contemplate such an option.

While Volker Ruhe, the German defence minister, admitted this week that he has allocated only £2.4 billion to spend on 140 planes between now and the end of the century (an unrealistic £17 million per plane), Mr Rifkind is still, at least on paper, committed to spending almost the same amount on replacing the old WE177 free-fall nuclear bomb with a tactical air-launched missile.

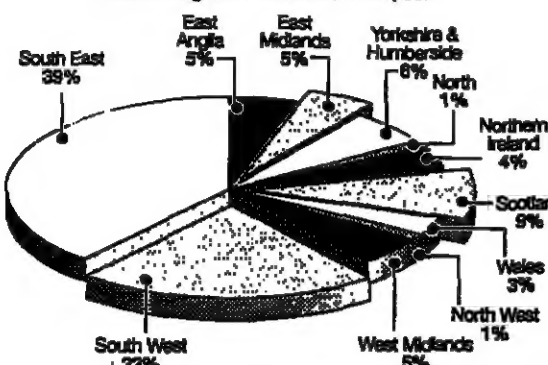
Defence planning has always involved a balancing act, requiring choices to be made between quality and quantity, manpower and equipment, and front-line and support services. The trick has been to get the balance right and keep the Treasury happy. During the early 1980s, when the defence budget rose by an annual 3 per cent in real terms, in line with Nato policy, resource restraints were not so painful.

Today, with the manpower cuts imposed by the Options for Change exercise and with a budget dropping by 5.5 per cent in real terms by 1994-95, Mr Rifkind will have a harder time getting the balance right, while attempting to honour Britain's interests and commitments.

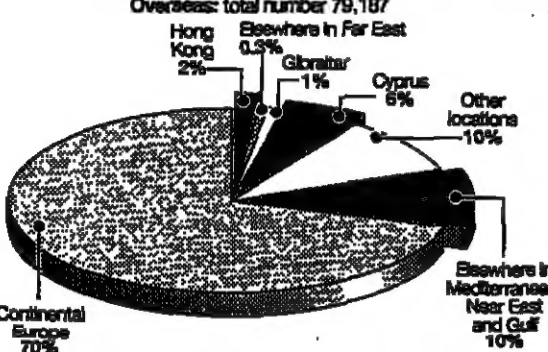
Fourth Trident, page 1
Leading article, page 15

DEPLOYMENT OF BRITISH TROOPS 1991

United Kingdom: total number 207,900



Overseas: total number 79,187



Military magnificence: a bugle major from the 2nd Battalion The Royal Green Jackets in his ceremonial tunic and plumed rifleman's cap, a distinctive uniform that has remained unchanged for 80 years. The regiment's three bugle majors will be reduced to two with the loss of one of its

battalions on July 25. Under a restructuring scheme, the 1st Battalion will cease to exist and the 2nd and 3rd will become the 1st and 2nd Battalions. The Royal Green Jackets, based at Dover, was formed in 1966 but the regiment's history goes back to 1881. Although it has escaped amalgamation,

the loss of one battalion has been an emotional change for the soldiers. About 25 from each battalion will leave under the army's voluntary redundancy scheme. The 2nd and 3rd Battalions have been undermanned for some time and the change will bring the surviving units up to full strength.

Front-line service ban may be lifted

WOMEN might be allowed to join armoured and infantry regiments on the front line and serve in submarines, Archie Hamilton, armed forces minister, said after publication of the white paper.

The government was extending the role for women in all three armed services. A review was under way in the army to see whether women should serve in the front line, although there was bound to be some reluctance to place women in combat, he said.

Mr Hamilton said that quarters on a submarine were cramped but a serious assessment was being carried out to see if women could become submariners. They already serve on surface warships.

The white paper highlights the "major improvements in the quality and quantity of opportunities for women in the services". The Royal Marines Band Service will begin recruiting women later this

year, and the feasibility of women serving with the Royal Marines Commando forces is being studied.

The integration of all women in the army into different corps was completed in April with the formation of the Adjutant General's Corps and the abolition of the Women's Royal Army Corps. A female Director Women (Army) has been appointed to help with the integration. Women can also train to become fast jet pilots, although none has yet succeeded. Mr Hamilton said it was only a matter of time.

The widening of opportunities for women has enabled the RAF to increase the number of trained airwomen. Since 1989, more than 500 additional posts have been filled by women, the white paper says.

The extra scope for women in the forces has coincided with the restructuring of the army under the Options for Change exercise. The government's plans include the restructuring, disbandment or amalgamation of more than 200 army units and will involve moves for some 250 units, the white paper says.

Statement on the Defence Estimates 1992 (Stationery Office, £8.50)

Trident could get maximum muscle

BY MICHAEL EVANS
DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

SIGNIFICANT developments in anti-ballistic missile systems could force the government to deploy the maximum number of warheads on Trident when it replaces the Polaris system in the mid 1990s.

Under the government's present policy, confirmed in the defence white paper yesterday, the full capacity of eight warheads per Trident missile will not be used. This position has been underlined repeatedly, especially since the agreement between President Bush and Boris Yeltsin, the Russian president, last month to cut their strategic missile forces to 3,000-3,500 warheads by the year 2003.

However, the additional agreement between the two leaders to co-operate over developing defences against a limited ballistic missile attack has forced the government to revise its position. The white paper says: "The exact number [of warheads] deployed will reflect our judgment of the minimum required to constitute a credible and effective deterrent. Over time, we may have reason to revise this assessment; for example, if there are significant developments in anti-ballistic missile systems."

Malcolm Rifkind, the defence secretary, made it clear there was no question of increasing the number of warheads beyond the present maximum, which will give

the Royal Navy a full capacity of 512 warheads in the four Trident submarines.

The size of Britain's "minimum" deterrent was not determined by the scale of the American and Russian offensive capabilities, the white paper said. "We did not seek to match them in the large build-up in their strategic forces in the 1970s and 1980s and the reductions they have now agreed though very welcome in themselves are not a determinant in sizing our own deterrent."

The government's position on Britain joining any future nuclear arms cutting agreement remains the same: further "substantial" reductions in American and Russian arsenals could lead to a reassessment of Britain's deterrent. However, the white paper hints strongly that any significant improvement in ballistic missile defences will discourage the government from taking part in talks. The paper underlines the danger posed by the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. More than 20 non-Nato countries possessed ballistic missiles, it said, some within range of Britain.

Speaking at a press conference, Mr Rifkind said he was in close consultation with the US over the American research programme known as GPALS, or global protection against limited strikes, which is the latest version of the original strategic defence initiative (SDI) project. But there is no mention in the white paper of the potential threat to Trident's credibility of a GPALS system deployed by the Russians.

The paper indicates that Britain will continue nuclear tests in Nevada, while recognising that a ban on testing is a long-term goal. Britain has conducted 21 tests since 1963, compared with 491 by the US, 435 by the former Soviet Union, 168 by France and 36 by China.

Weak links of Desert Storm

SOME of Britain's armoured vehicles sent to the Gulf were unable to keep up with the rapid advance into Kuwait and Iraq, the white paper said.

Although Challenger tanks and Warrior armoured infantry vehicles proved effective, the older vehicles, including some of the armoured personnel carriers and specialist engineer equipment, could not compete. Light armoured CVR reconnaissance vehicles were not well-suited to fast-moving offensive operations in open country and Lynx helicopters lacked a number of key capabilities required from an attack aircraft.

The defence ministry's procurement philosophy is to be reviewed to see how "these inevitable differences in protection and mobility can best be managed".

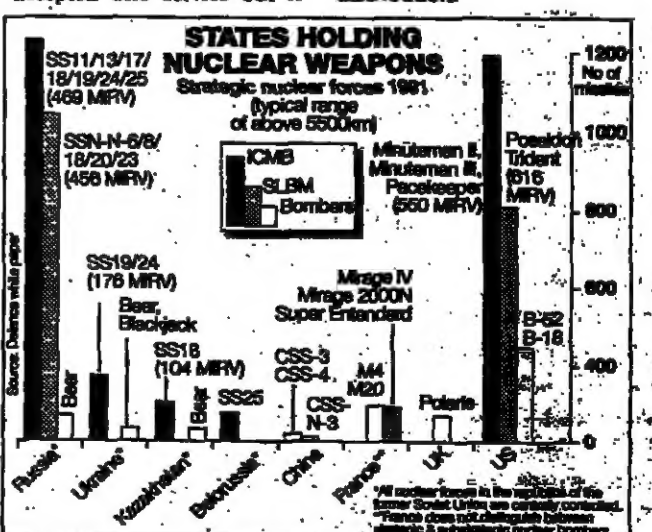
The white paper said even the Challenger was limited by difficulties with reliability and the fire control system. However, the paper emphasised that the shortcomings "were not such as to compromise the value of our contribution to the operation. Many had been identified before the crisis and provision to

remedy them had been made in the forward programme"

The paper praised equipment that was rushed into service from production lines, such as the Alarm anti-radar missile and an airborne laser designator deployed on the Tornado GR1 aircraft. The multiple-launch rocket system had not been officially accepted into service but it

demonstrated its capability "rapidly to deliver a high volume of depth fire".

The white paper pointed to the underlying flexibility of the armed forces and their ability to undertake joint operations as being fundamental to the Gulf war's success. Allied intelligence played a key role in the victory, but any future coalition should include clear command arrangements to streamline its distribution.



Eagle landing remains a flight of fancy

BY ALAN HAMILTON

WHETHER the eagle ever really did land remains an enigma wrapped in a best-selling novel, despite the release by the Public Record Office yesterday of papers relating to the mysterious and sudden evacuation of a remote Suffolk coastal hamlet in 1940.

Twenty homes at Shingle Street, a tiny village between Felixstowe and Orford Ness, were cleared at short notice and without explanation at a time when German invasion of the east coast was regarded as a strong possibility. Ever since then local folklore has spoken persistently of a large number of charred bodies in British uniform being washed up on the beach after some unexplained disaster.

Rumour and imagination have taken wing over the years. The bodies were those of British troops incinerated when a chemical weapons test misfired. Or they were those of German stormtroop-

ers attempting invasion from U-boats caught in an undersea defence of petrol barrels, the village being near the secret radar establishment at Bawdsey Manor. Or they were British soldiers, civilians and Home Guard members rounded up by German raiders for interrogation.

The papers released yesterday are disappointingly bland. They tell of little more than a dispute between the Home Office and the War Office as to which ministry should compensate the householders of Shingle Street for the requisitioning of their houses. There is no mention of bodies, Germans, or any scheme by the Third Reich to kidnap Churchill.

Release of the documents, which would normally be subject to a 75-year secrecy rule, was ordered by Kenneth Clarke, the home secretary, as part of a government commitment to removing unnecessary secrecy over wartime

documents. Papers relating to the arrival of Rudolf Hess in Scotland were, recently made available under the same provision, but they disappointed conspiratorialists who continue to believe that the man who landed in the Duke of Hamilton's garden was not Hess at all.

Similar disappointment greeted yesterday's Shingle Street release. Jack Higgins, who based his novel *The Eagle Has Landed* on an amalgam of Shingle Street and several other unexplained wartime incidents in East Anglia, told *The Times* from his Jersey home yesterday: "There is a great deal more to it than this. You must realise that not everything is written down in documents, and that not all documents are necessarily released. I have grave doubts that the Hess documents tell the whole story, and the Shingle Street papers certainly don't."

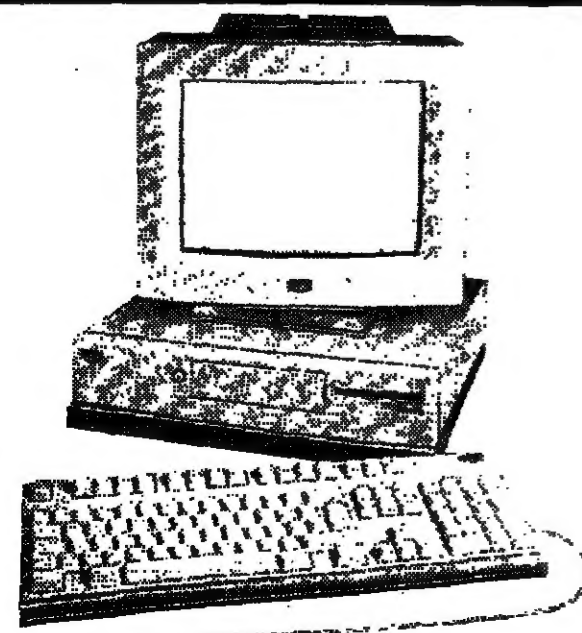
Mr Higgins remains convinced that some big accident did occur, either with British troops on exercise or German soldiers on invasion. "The key question is, that if that is all there was to it, what has all the fuss been about for 52 years? I do not believe for a moment that this is the whole story."

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"I find that most people seem to agree that the battery cage system is cruel, unnatural and debilitating. But nothing will be done about it until people get really angry and let their voices be heard."

Sir Teddy Taylor MP

"Animal welfare should not depend solely on the consciences of consumers. Government has clear responsibilities in this area, and should be bringing maximum pressure to bear on all EC countries to phase out the use of the battery cage as soon as possible."

Jonathon Porritt

"I hope to God we can be forgiven for the way we treat animals and birds. We can start showing repentance by banning the unspeakable battery cage now."

Joanna Lumley

"The sophisticated and democratic western world is still making profits out of anachronistically barbaric methods of farming: if everyone was taught the truth of factory farming and slaughter, governments would have to change."

Carol Royle

"The humble hen has never engaged our sympathy because she's been portrayed as a silly, brainless creature. Once you've kept them and watched their industry and the wonderful maternal care for their chicks, you could never sentence them to life in a battery cage. No half measures are acceptable. We must abolish this barbaric farming practice."

Julian Pettifer

"If you consider the few pence difference in the cost of free range eggs, surely it's a small price to pay to help stop this appalling cruelty."

Penelope Keith

"I think Compassion in World Farming is a crucial and marvellous organisation and please, everyone support it, because only by learning to love and look after our animals will we ever learn to love and look after each other."

Jilly Cooper

"There can be no doubt that hens suffer in the battery cage, a system which frustrates most of their basic needs and behavioural patterns. It is time the government fought for a Europe-wide phase out of the battery cage."

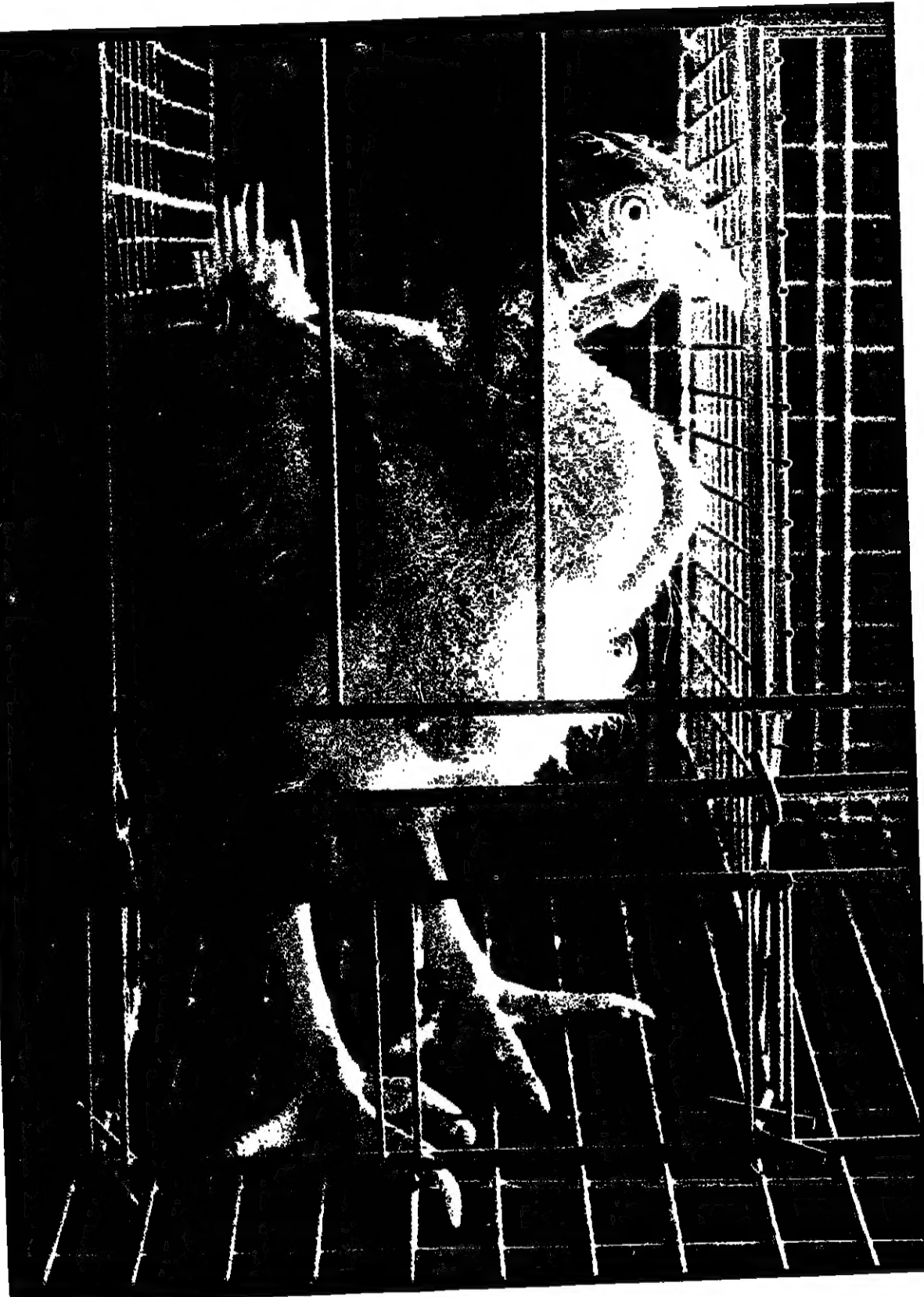
Ron Davies MP

"One day in the future human beings will look back in incredulity and shame at the massive pain they inflicted on animals, on a day to day basis. Best wishes to Compassion in World Farming in their efforts to make this day come soon."

Julie Christie

"There is a better way of raising hens and if eggs were clearly marked 'Battery produced', that better way would soon arrive."

Glenda Jackson MP



1992 is a crucial year for battery hens. Agriculture Minister John Gummer will lead negotiations on the future of battery cages in the EC.** It is vital that he knows that British people want battery cages banned.

TODAY Compassion in World Farming supporters from all over Britain will come to London to lobby their MPs. To persuade Mr Gummer to vote against cages.

YOU can help our campaign to ban battery cages by:

● Writing to your MP and to Mr Gummer. Ask for a ban

on battery cages.

● Joining us at our lobby this afternoon.

'Phone our hotline for details:

0730 264208/268863.

● Giving us your support.

Send the coupon back to us today. We'll keep you informed of progress.

** Checklist of Hen Welfare Needs			
✓ Possible	✗ Impossible	Free Range	Battery Cage
Nesting		✓	✗
Perching		✓	✗
Daylight		✓	✗
Ground scratching		✓	✗
Dust bathing		✓	✗
Wing flapping		✓	✗
Turning round ⁽¹⁾ (without invading another hen's living space)		✓	✗

(1) In the battery cage each hen has a floor space area smaller than a sheet of A4 typing paper - just 450 sq.cm.

This lobby/advertisement has been organised by Compassion in World Farming and is supported by the following animal societies:

Advocates for Animals
Anglican Society for the Welfare of Animals
Animal Concern (Scotland)
Animals' Vigilantes
Beauties Without Cruelty
Born Free Foundation
Captive Animals' Protection Society
Catholic Study Circle for Animal Welfare
Chickens' Lib
Farm & Food Society
Horses & Ponies Protection Association
Quaker Concern For Animal Welfare
World Society for the Protection of Animals

Our campaign is also supported by:

Animal Aid
Animals' Defenders & National Anti-Vivisection Society
Ark
Care for the Wild
International Fund for Animal Welfare
League Against Cruel Sports
Zoo Check

...and the following members of the House of Commons:

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Cyngor Dafis (Plaid Cymru, Ceredigion & Pembrokeshire)
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Thank you for your support and interest.

CIWF

Country houses join stately homes on market at a time of plunging values

Names forced to sell houses to cover £800m Lloyd's losses

LLOYD'S members could be forced to sell property worth £800 million to meet their losses, according to a study by a chartered surveyor who is also a Lloyd's name.

The study shows that of 31,000 members involved in the hard-hit 1989 account, about a third are breaking even. Another third are taking a manageable loss of £20,000 to £100,000, but the remaining third have lost many times the money they staked as guarantee and half of those—about 4,000—will not have the means to pay their debts without selling their houses or other assets.

The report's author, who faces big losses, said: "About 6,000 names are faced with total losses of £846.7 million because of the LMX spirals. Of these 6,000, about 4,000 are bearing the brunt of the loss, and may have to sell their houses to pay off losses of £300 million. Many of them were much less well off than earlier members and used their houses to serve as Lloyd's guarantees," says the name, who prefers to remain anonymous.

Richard Astor, a lawyer who is representing hundreds of names, says his own estimate of the amount of property that will have to be sold is "in the hundreds of millions of pounds."

A spokesman for Lloyd's said: "It is impossible to estimate the actual number of people having to sell their homes. Their individual circumstances will vary widely." The National Trust launched a rescue plan last week for Pitchford Hall, an important house near Shrewsbury in Shropshire, being sold because of Lloyd's losses. Few of the thousands of other homeowners forced to sell will be as lucky.

Most of the houses up for sale as a result of Lloyd's are undistinguished architecturally. The really rich landowners with important houses avoided Lloyd's because of the unlimited risks. The typical property up

They are rich, but not super-rich and they are bearing the brunt of the insurance collapse, reports Rachel Kelly

for sale is a six bedroom country house with a 500-acre farm and traditional buildings, though hundreds of other types of property are for sale too, ranging from flats to London mansions.

Gentleman farmers were attracted by Lloyd's in the early 1980s. Farming income fell throughout the de-



Micklethwait: £1m estate up for sale

cade by 5 to 10 per cent a year, reaching 20 per cent more recently. With large sums of capital tied up in their estates not producing any income, Lloyd's was the perfect vehicle to make their property work and provide the cash to keep going. Lloyd's funds were provided in the form of a guarantee from the bank based on the house.

Richard Micklethwait, a landowner with an estate in Gwent, is typical. "I had £1 million tied up in my estate which was not producing

enough to maintain the estate and live on." He joined Lloyd's in 1979 to solve the problem. "It's the medium-sized people who are caught in this vice, not the big boys. I did well till 1988. The reason I am happy to talk about this is that I don't feel I made a fool of myself. It was the only option to keep the place going. There was no possibility of getting planning permission to develop the land in any way. This estate costs about £20,000 a year to run."

He faced losses of £67,000 in 1988 and faces £50,000 losses for the profit and loss account, with more to come. "We've got to sell the house. My wife also faces losses. I'm not complaining about the losses from Piper Alpha, but about losses from the reinsurance market. The professionals made their money from turnover not from profit on good deals."

His early nineteenth century country house in 418 acres has been on the market since last June for £1 million. He could sell his land in parcels but that market is as sluggish as the property market.

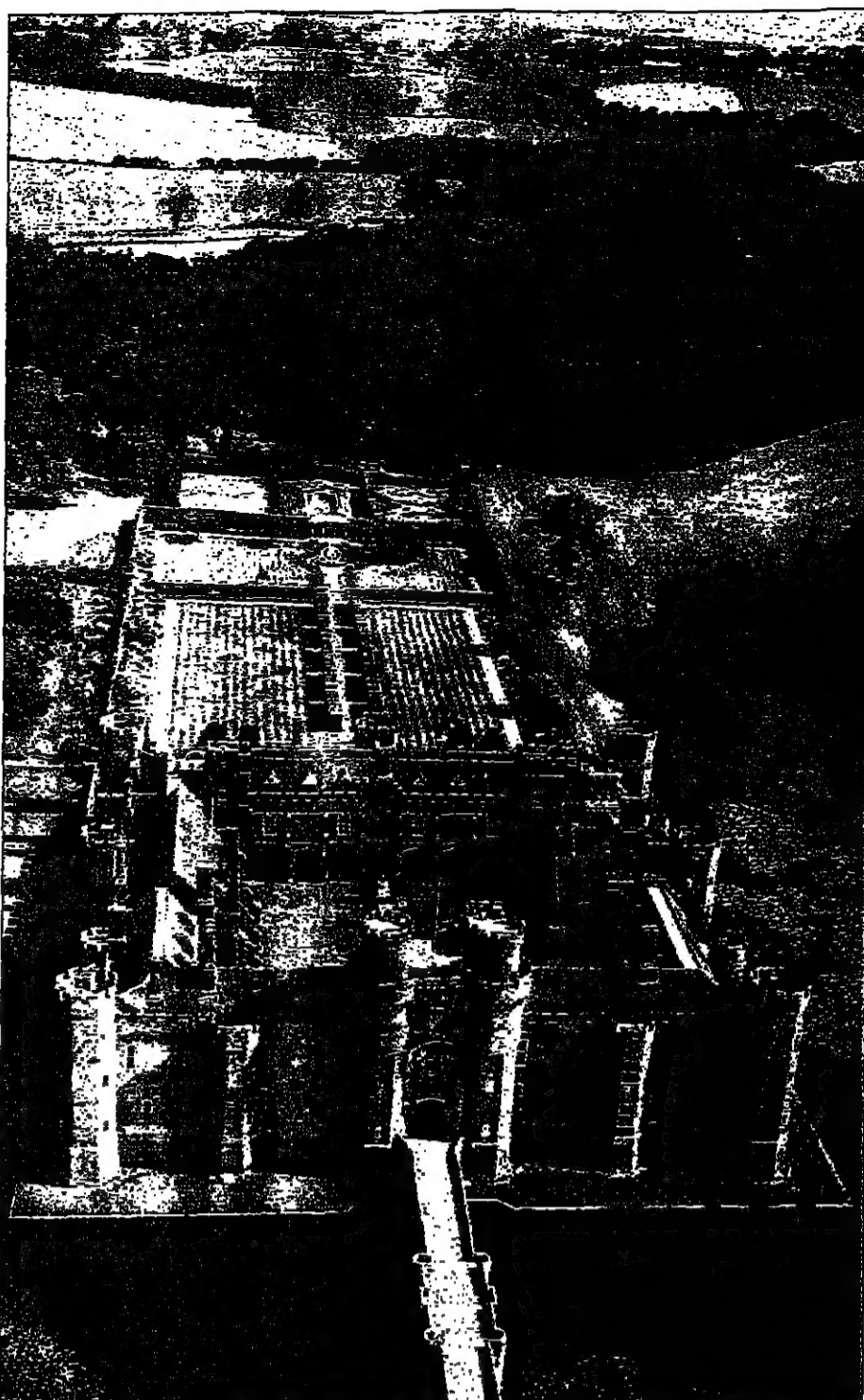
Others have already sold. Tim and Anthea Powell had to sell their nine-bedroom house in Upper Cheyne Row, Chelsea, which they lived in for 24 years, and buy a smaller house in Wandsworth, south London, because of Lloyd's losses.

Others fear that they may have to sell shortly. Bill Herford, who with his wife owns Upper Court, a Georgian house in Gloucestershire, said: "We hope we will not have to sell."

"We have had to borrow from the bank to pay back Lloyd's. But it will be slow torture for the next two or three years before we know if we are able to pay off our debts and save the house."

Some are delaying selling till the publication next month of a report on possible malpractice by Sir Patrick Neill, QC.

Herstmonceux Castle is just one of a dozen or so



Bargain splendour: the value of Herstmonceux has dropped to £5 million

important historic houses advertised for sale in *Country Life*.

Pitchford Hall, Shropshire, a timbered mansion with an ancient treehouse, is on the market with 72 acres for £1.25 million. Brympton d'Evercy is a fifteenth century Grade I listed house near Yeovil, Somerset, for sale at £850,000. Heveningham Hall, Suffolk, is a listed Grade I Georgian mansion,

designed by Sir Robert Taylor and James Wyatt and set in parkland designed by Capability Brown.

While the complicated sales histories of Herstmonceux and Heveningham are linked to the government, some of the other houses are being sold because of the recession and some, like Pitchford Hall, because of Lloyd's. Despite the buildings' historic importance,

neither the National Trust nor English Heritage have the funds to rescue them for the nation.

A spokeswoman for English Heritage said: "There is a real problem knowing what to do with stately homes. We can't afford to buy every one that comes onto the market, however much we would like to."

Homes. L&T section, page 7

Castle's price tag falls by £15m

Herstmonceux Castle's asking price graphically reflects today's market, writes Rachel Kelly

TWO years after Herstmonceux Castle, Sussex, went on sale for £20 million, it still has not been sold, and is being relaunching on the market at a revised price of £5 million, an indicator of the depth of the property slump.

The castle was originally put up for sale in June 1990 by James Developments, which bought it from the government on behalf of its two directors, Harvey Lee and Ian Tegg, for £8.1 million in 1988. The castle had been owned by the government since 1946: it housed the Royal Greenwich Observatory and was sold to cut costs.

A sluggish property market meant that James Developments failed to find a buyer through Savills and the company has now gone into receivership with debts of several million. The receivers Grant Thornton are remarketing the property through the agents Strutt & Parker and Savills. Henry Richards from Savills said: "We were very close to a sale in 1990. We had actually exchanged contracts on the sale for £35 million, considerably higher than our asking price of £20 million. But the buyer failed to complete and did not have the cash."

Herstmonceux was built in 1441 on the site of an older medieval manor house for Sir Roger Fiennes. Changes were carried out in the next 300 years to the turret red-brick building, which comes with a dungeon and the reputed ghost of a headless drummer.

The castle was extensively restored in 1935: *Country Life* described the work as an "achievement of real national importance. If it began by depriving the public of an exquisitely picturesque ruin."

It has ended by adding to our land's heritage a spectacle not to be surpassed in Europe."

NEWS IN BRIEF

Princess wins an apology

Princess Stephanie of Monaco was given a public apology yesterday over an article in *The Daily Telegraph* that said she had asked for a £50,000 fee to attend a charity event.

The High Court in London was told that she was deeply distressed by the article, published in March, which said a function that she had agreed to attend was cancelled when she asked for the fee. It was alleged that the charity lost £50,000 in expected proceeds.

Anthony Rentoul, for *The Daily Telegraph*, offered the newspaper's sincere apologies and accepted unreservedly that the princess did not receive payment for her charity appearances. The princess's libel action was withdrawn.

Water powers cliff railway

A water-balanced railway that carries up to 20 passengers up and down a 200ft cliff face was opened at the Centre for Alternative Technology, Machynlleth, Powys.

Water pumped into a tank on the roof of the upper carriage makes it heavy enough to haul up the other carriage as it goes down. Water used in the process is piped back up the cliff at night. Brian Horne, of the centre, said: "It's the first water-balanced railway built in Britain for 80 years."

Bishop likely to return home

A friend and former colleague of the disgraced Irish bishop Eamonn Casey has predicted that Dr Casey will eventually return to Ireland.

"Dr Casey left for the United States after the disclosure that he had fathered a son during an affair with an American woman in the 1970s. The Right Reverend Comiskey, Bishop of Ferns, co. Wexford, said he had been in touch with Dr Casey. "I imagine he will come home," he said. "It's just a matter of when."

Murder case

Rodney Mark Smith, 26, of Little Hulton, and Alan Steadman, 27, of Farnworth, both Greater Manchester, were remanded in custody by Bolton magistrates accused of murdering a security guard in a robbery last week.

Gems stolen

Thieves stole almost £8,000 of jewellery hidden under a bush in the garden of a house at Shipilake, Oxfordshire. Chris Alexandrou and her husband put it there while they visited Henley regatta.

Family action

Lawyers for the family of Ian Bennett, shot dead by a police marksman, have lodged a formal complaint with West Yorkshire police. A Bradford inquest jury returned a verdict of lawful killing this week.

BBC pays out

The BBC is to compensate shopkeepers for loss of business after part of the village of Port Isaac, Cornwall, was shut off to film a thriller, *Murder at the Bar*, in the narrow streets.

Whisky galore

Divers have stolen hundreds of bottles of Scotch from the wreck of a Swedish ship in the North Sea off Skinningrove, Cleveland. The theft was discovered by salvage experts.

Bailliff beaten

A river bailliff was beaten unconscious after disturbing three salmon poachers on the Wye at Catbrook, Gwent.

Mills presses to give CPS a wider brief

BY FRANCES GIBB, LEGAL CORRESPONDENT

WIDER powers for the Crown Prosecution Service to supervise the police more closely before suspects are charged and to drop weak cases after they are committed for trial were suggested by the Director of Public Prosecutions yesterday.

Barbara Mills, QC, also lent support to the idea of a formalised system of sentence discounts and plea-bargaining, and restated her determination to fight for prosecutors to take cases in the crown court. Mrs Mills, who took over 11 weeks ago as head of the CPS, indicated that a number of changes were needed to "restore and enhance confidence in the criminal justice system".

The CPS was not an investigative body, she said, as the Serious Fraud Office was. Its role was limited at the pre-charge stage to advising the police. "However, there may be something to be said for having more involvement with what charges are brought."

She also said a formalised system whereby judges gave sentence discounts after early guilty pleas was an idea "well

worth looking at by the Royal Commission". Such a system was proposed recently by a Bar working party and supported last week by John Taylor, parliamentary under secretary to the Lord Chancellor's Office.

Mrs Mills, giving her first press conference since taking office, launched the annual report for the CPS for 1991-2, a year covered by Sir Allan Green, QC, who resigned after being stopped for alleged kerb-crawling.

Last year, the CPS prosecuted more than 1.5 million



Mills: changes needed "to restore confidence"

defendants, but dropped 10 per cent of cases brought by police. At present, it can continue cases prior to commitment only. Mrs Mills said the CPS had asked the Royal Commission to consider extending that period.

Measures to improve the service, particularly for victims, witnesses and others "swept into the system", included setting national standards on case management, eliminating delays and adjournments, the citizen's charter, and more openness. That openness would not, however, extend to explaining the rationale behind prosecutions, she said. "We will do as much as we can to tell people what we are doing. But it would be quite wrong to go into the details of cases."

To do so would prejudice potential witnesses and defendants. She said she would press for advocacy rights for crown prosecutors, rejected by the Lord Chancellor's advisory committee. Crown prosecutors had started taking cases in Devon and Cornwall, one of the few areas where, historically, there has been no Bar monopoly.

BT teams track malicious callers

BY DAVID YOUNG

OBSCENE and malicious telephone callers are to be tracked down and investigated by a network of specialist teams set up by BT. The campaign comes after a pilot scheme in Canterbury that led to 62 people being prosecuted and another 61 cautioned by police in the past year.

BT aims to cut down the millions of nuisance calls made every year and to offer help and advice to the many thousands of victims, mostly women. It said that culprits would be traced even if they were calling from overseas.

The company deals with 250,000 requests for help from victims every year but the regulatory body Ofcom estimates that 15 million nuisance calls are made, 10 million to women. The government is increasing the maximum fine for making malicious telephone calls from £400 to £1,000 later this year. Tony Lee, malicious calls project manager for BT, said that it

had taken a year to plan the investigation bureau, which will be fully operational by the autumn. "We are now in a position to give expert help to our customers as well as track down offenders, no matter where they may be calling from."

BT will have trained staff to advise customers who receive nuisance calls, and some victims will be offered a free change of number. Leaflets are available from BT shops and police stations, and a free telephone advice line (0800 666 700) will provide information and details of who to contact at BT. In Wales, leaflets will be available in Welsh and there will be a Welsh advice line (0800 663 388). BT investigators can also be reached by telephoning 0800 661 441.

Over the next three months, BT customer service advisers will start passing cases needing detailed investigation or police action to the specialist bureau. Staff have been trained to deal with distressed customers. They

will also be able to instigate instant tracing to determine the source of a nuisance call.

BT said that callers cautioned by police or convicted could have their telephone service withdrawn. In the long term, the company is considering introducing a system that will display the number of incoming calls on customers' telephones.

Michael Hephner, BT's group managing director, said: "I'm confident that we'll see a long-term reduction in the number of people who choose to abuse our customers and our network with malicious calls." The bureau will be at Bedford, Belfast, Blackburn, Bradford, Canterbury, Colwyn Bay, Dundee, Leicester, London (Crouch End and Wimbledon), Middlesbrough, Sheffield and Taunton.

Dan Crompton, chairman of the Association of Chief Police Officers' communications group, welcomed the campaign against "these distressing and demoralising calls".

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Peking and democrats put pressure on Patten

FROM JOANNA PITMAN IN HONG KONG

WHEN Chris Patten flies into Kai Tak airport tomorrow to be greeted with a 17-gun salute and to take the oath as Hong Kong's 28th and probably last governor, he will also be launched headlong into a growing dispute in the diplomatic poker game between Peking and Hong Kong over the future of the territory under Chinese rule.

These are nervous and uncertain times for Hong Kong, with just five years to go before it is delivered, albeit as a special administrative region protected by its own law, into the hands of a regime of well-established and decidedly threatening Communist masters. But while Peking has promised that Hong Kong's economic and social system will be perpetuated for 50 years after 1997, the heirs apparent during the past few

weeks have stepped up their attempts to tamper in Hong Kong affairs.

Talks in Peking last week-end on plans for a \$US13 billion (£6.8 billion) financing package for Hong Kong's new airport ended in stalemate on Monday and Hong Kong officials now believe that China's intransigence over approving the airport's extra financing is a game of brinkmanship to test the new governor.

Pressure is mounting on Britain from the large and well-organised Hong Kong democracy movement whose politicians swept to victory in legislative council elections last September. All the pro-Peking candidates were defeated and now pro-democracy politicians are saying they should sit on the executive council, Mr Patten's cabinet, with the number of directly elected seats in the legislature increased from 20 to 30 for the 1995 elections.

The dispute which Mr Patten will be expected to mediate has spread to the pages of Hong Kong's pro-China press, showing Peking's response to proposals from legislative council "subversives" to be unequivocal. "Some people in Britain are saying that those people... who have openly called for the overthrow of the legitimate Chinese government should be appointed to the executive council," said the semi-official China news agency in a recent commentary. "This clearly is not conducive to the territory's stability."

Emily Lau, an outspoken member of the legislative council, said that if the government continues as it is, failing to introduce democratic reforms for 1997, then the people of Hong Kong will feel betrayed.

Butted on one side by demands from Ms Lau, Martin Lee, a leader of the popular United Democrats and other pro-democracy activists, and on the other side by China's vehement objections, Mr Patten will also have to deal with the demands from members of the Hong Kong business and financial community, who believe the government should not antagonise Peking unduly and risk undermining business confidence.

Mr Patten has said very little so far about his policies, but many people in Hong Kong believe that it will be difficult for him to chart a course radically different from that of his predecessor, Sir David Wilson.

● Singapore: Lee Kuan Yew, Singapore's senior minister, yesterday advised Mr Patten to reconcile the interests of Hong Kong and China.

"Patten will have to reconcile first autonomy of Hong Kong in managing its internal affairs with, second, those interests of China after 1997 which China can rightly claim to be affected by any present action or decision of the Hong Kong government," Mr Lee said after talks with Mr Patten. (Reuters)



In mourning: Algerian women near the grave of Muhammad Bouidja, the assassinated head of state. Yesterday, security forces hunting the killers of five Algerian policemen arrested nine members of a fundamentalist group in the western city of Oran and seized a list of policemen who had been targeted to be killed. An arms cache, including automatic pistols, hunting rifles and explosives, was also seized.

Security forces arrested one member of a gang they said had shot dead the leader of a gendarmerie unit near Ain Delfa on June 27. They also detained 20 people alleged to have helped the gunmen to flee. Larbi Belkheir, the interior minister, told *Le Matin* "Algeria has never before known such terrorist acts, but we are more than ever determined to fight terrorism from wherever it comes." (Reuters)

Smug vice-presidential hopefuls revel in the Clinton limelight

FROM JAMIE DETTMER IN WASHINGTON

THEY sport modest smiles and desperately try to avoid a smirk. They shrug self-deprecatingly in their well-cut suits when asked if they are being considered by Bill Clinton as his running mate in the presidential race.

What Albert Gore, Bob Kerrey and Harris Wofford, all senators, and Lee Hamilton, a representative, really want to do is punch the air with joy. After all, the speculation about their chances of being selected is making them national figures. Every column is worth thousands of votes for their campaigns.

As the press and television cameras stalk the prospective nominees, speculation in Washington about who will be chosen is reaching fever pitch in the run-up to next week's Democratic convention in New York.

With Mario Cuomo, the governor of New York and the Democrats' most accom-

plished speaker, agreeing to give the keynote address, Clinton aides are confident that their candidate will receive a big boost.

The Clinton camp has been eager to select a running mate in advance and to ensure that there are no nasty surprises. Mr Clinton, governor of Arkansas, is anxious to avoid the mishaps that have sometimes attended the choice. In May, he set up a three-man panel to advise him. All four men have been questioned closely, particularly on personal matters.

The choice of a running mate has become even more important this year. With the contest a three-way race, a vice-presidential nominee could make or break a campaign.

Senator Gore, from Tennessee, has been tipped by some as the favourite. He has a strong record as an environmentalist and is well known

Menem pledges to defy union power

FROM GABRIELLA GAMINI IN BUENOS AIRES

PRESIDENT Menem of Argentina may be wearing a proud grin today when he marks three years in government by addressing the nation about his success in curbing inflation and pulling the country back from economic collapse. But, for the first time, halfway through his term, he faces the prospect of widespread industrial and social unrest.

His grin is likely to disappear at any mention of the general strike the unions have threatened to call at the end of the month, the other calls for action by metalworkers, bank employees and other groups, or the march through Buenos Aires last week by more than 70,000 teachers and students protesting against his education poli-

cies. Since implementing free market economic reforms, involving the tearing down of trade barriers and privatisation of state-owned companies, Señor Menem, 62, has largely been given the credit for what has been called Argentina's economic miracle.

While he has been in power inflation has fallen from a monthly 250 per cent to less than 1 per cent, but his economic reforms have included harsh austerity measures that have taken their toll on the country's social services and affected the poor.

Señor Menem, however, is showing no signs that he will give in to union demands. "They can go ahead and strike for 100 days and we will never give in," he said.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Night of looting in New York

New York: Black smoke from burning cars and buildings hung over the Washington Heights area of Manhattan yesterday morning after a night of violence and looting (Ben Macintyre writes).

A peaceful demonstration over the fatal shooting of a young Dominican immigrant by police in a largely Hispanic area of the Upper West Side turned into widespread arson and riots, leaving one man dead and dozens of people injured.

Turkish arrival

Ankara: Danielle Mitterrand, wife of the French president and head of a humanitarian organisation, has arrived in Turkey with her group after narrowly escaping death in a car-bomb attack in Kurdish northern Iraq. (AFP)

Iraq defiant

Baghdad: Iraq defied the security council and barred a team of United Nations chemical weapons inspectors from searching the agriculture ministry here for the third consecutive day. Iraq says the search would violate its sovereignty. (AFP)

Naval post

Washington: Sean O'Keefe, the Pentagon's chief financial officer, was named acting secretary of the navy. Lawrence Garrett resigned as secretary last month after allegations that women had been harassed sexually at a naval conference. (AP)

Taiwan reprieve

Taipei: Taiwan lifted a decades-old ban on the return of more than 270 exiled dissidents. "No more than five people remain on a list of dissidents barred from returning," Wu Puh-hsiung, the interior minister, said. (Reuters)

Drought fades

Sydney: The drought in the Asian and South Pacific regions, caused by the El Niño climatic phenomenon, is dissipating, meteorologists said. Australia is recovering, India expects a normal monsoon, and in China heavy rains have led to floods. (Reuters)

Arabs fight over talks with Rabin

FROM RICHARD BRESTON IN JERUSALEM

MUSLIM extremists in the Israeli-occupied territories have embarked on a campaign of violence and intimidation against fellow Palestinians to try to undermine progress in future peace talks with Israel's new leadership.

According to Palestinian sources and Western aid workers, the ideological clash, which coincided with the electoral victory of the Israeli Labour party under Yitzhak Rabin in June, has led to the worst factional fighting for several years. The Muslim fundamentalist groups Hamas and Islamic Jihad, which reject a negotiated settlement with Israel, are pitted against Fatah, the mainstream faction of the Palestine Liberation Organisation loyal to Yasser Arafat, who has endorsed dialogue with Israel's new leader.

In one incident on Monday at the Khan Yunis refugee camp in the occupied Gaza Strip, 300 Palestinian youths fought running battles with stones and knives. Factional fighting has also broken out elsewhere in Gaza.

The clashes have not been confined to the notoriously violent coastal strip and appear to have spread to the West Bank, where the Islamic Jihad group has issued a statement threatening Elias Freij, Bethlehem's Christian mayor and a member of the Palestinian delegation to the peace talks.

Jackson asks Jews to join black struggle

FROM GEORGE BROCK IN BRUSSELS

THE black American leader, the Rev Jesse Jackson, yesterday attempted to allay Jewish suspicions of his alleged anti-Semitism by making a plea to Jews to join blacks in their struggle against discrimination and bigotry. Mr Jackson was speaking to a World Jewish Congress conference in Brussels devoted to analysing the recent resurgence of anti-Semitism in Europe.

In the course of a lengthy denunciation of "scapegoating, racism, anti-Semitism, polarisation and violence", Mr Jackson said that blacks and Jews shared the same

struggle against prejudice. He said: "We can encourage the process of recognition of the historic evil of anti-Semitism to ensure that it is not built into the psychological and political foundations of the new Europe."

Mr Jackson's relations with the American Jewish community fell apart during the Baptist preacher's campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1984 when he called Jews "hyenas", a remark for which he later apologised. He did not refer to the controversy in his speech yesterday.

Twain's hero crosses racial divide

WAS Huckleberry Finn black? Mark Twain's novel *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, has been criticised for having racist overtones, and in particular for using the word "nigger". Research based on a forgotten newspaper article by Twain suggests that the character of Huck, the sassy, irrepressible and white narrator, was based on a black boy aged ten.

In an 1874 article in *The New York Times* written just before the novel, Twain interviewed a young black servant called Jimmy whom he described as "the most artless, sociable and exhaustless talker I ever came across". Studies by the American scholar, Shelley Fisher Fishkin, show that Jimmy and the imaginary Huckleberry Finn share almost identical speech patterns, a discovery which has rekindled the debate over "multiculturalism" in America's literary heritage.

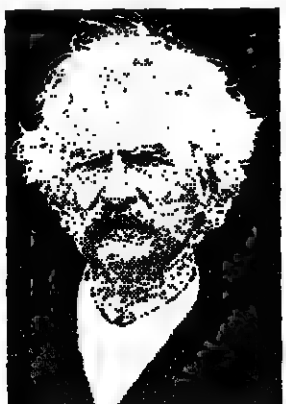
Huck's allegedly racist language and attitudes, defended as satirical by Twain's supporters, have previously caused the novel to be banned in some parts of America but Twain scholars are now arguing that the book, which Ernest Hemingway once said had

The boy on whom Huckleberry Finn was based may have been black, writes Ben Macintyre in New York

inspired the whole of modern American literature, will have to be reinterpreted. "This shows a real black root in a white consciousness," Professor David Sloane, president of America's Mark Twain Circle, says.

Under the headline "Sociable Jimmy", Twain described how he met the black boy "in a certain little village" and became captivated by him. "He was himself so interested in his small marvels," he wrote, "and they flowed so naturally and comfortably from his lips that his talk got the upper hand of my interest too, and I listened as one who receives a revelation."

Huck and Jimmy use the same words, make the same mistakes, replace adjectives with adjectives and even have the same human characteristics, including an obsession with clocks and a familiarity with dead animals, particularly cats. "Jimmy allows him to liberate the language that lay buried in Twain's own lin-



Twain interviewed a black servant in 1874 guistic repertoire," Professor Fishkin writes in a book to be published by Oxford University Press next year. "It suggests a very multicultural community that obviously shaped Twain's imagination." Black writers such as Toni Morrison have long argued that not only is black literature ignored by modern white scholars, but that black elements in white literature

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Sarajevo's plight conceals stealthy partition of Bosnia

WHILE the imagination of the world is seized by the drama of Sarajevo airport, the cynical and stealthy Serb-Croat partition of Bosnia is proceeding apace. Bosnian Croat leaders have declared what amounts to their own state and the Bosnian Serbs have begun issuing their own money.

The republic's Muslim-dominated government has reacted angrily to the Croat move, denouncing it as "illegal and unconstitutional", but its authority barely extends beyond Sarajevo.

The declaration of sovereignty of the Croatian Community of Herceg-Bosna means that in areas under their control the economy, police, military, schools and media will all be answerable to a Bosnian Croat government and not to the authorities in Sarajevo. "This is a stab in the back," Colonel Jovan

As Bosnia heads for a final break-up, the Serbs' moves towards independence and the Croat and Muslim reaction are assessed by Tim Judah in Belgrade

Divjak, a Bosnian defence official, said.

Bosnia's Croats and Muslims are nominal allies, but there have been increasing clashes among them, and armed Croats impose their authority in areas with large Muslim populations. Stjepan Kijacic, a Croat from Sarajevo who is a member of the Bosnian presidency, denounced the Herceg-Bosna declaration as treachery, but the former moderate leader has been outmanoeuvred by hardline nationalists from western Herzegovina. The capital of Herceg-Bosna is to be Mostar, the historic capital

of Herzegovina that was captured by Croat forces last month.

The Bosnian Croat move mirrors the foundation in April of the Serbian republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Croats now control 30 per cent of Bosnia and Serbs claim 65 per cent for themselves. That leaves Bosnia's Muslims, 44 per cent of the population, with 5 per cent of the territory.

There have been several Serbo-Croat meetings concerning the division of Bosnia over the past 18 months. While both sides have clearly given up the idea of the



immediate annexation of their territories to the "mother countries", Serb and Croat areas, de facto, will answer to Belgrade and Zagreb. Terrified of just such a carve-up,

Bosnia's Muslims have opposed the Serbo-Croat agreement on the "cantonalisation" of the republic in talks sponsored by the European Community. Their worst fears are

becoming reality despite the unconvincing assurances of Serb and Croat leaders.

"We believe that Herceg-Bosna should be one of three parts in Bosnia-Herzegovina with political and cultural autonomy," Jozo Maric, a Bosnian Croat official, said. "We are not putting the unity of Bosnia-Herzegovina in question, but never in history has a multi-ethnic state been run along unitary lines." Momcilo Krajisnik, the Bosnian Serb leader, said that the Croat move had only legalised the situation as it stood at present and noted that Bosnian Serbs had never opposed such a "state".

While Serbs and Croats agree on the principle of territorial division and have co-operated in uncontested areas, they are locked in bloody combat as they fight to seize as much territory as they can. Croat troops from Du-

brovnik are shelling the Serb town of Trebinje in eastern Herzegovina. Pitched battles are also continuing in the north as the Croats try to cut a land corridor between Serbia and the Serb-held territories in Croatia and Bosnia. Each side accuses the other of atrocities and "ethnic cleansing".

The United Nations has been given lists of alleged "concentration camps" for Serbs while Bosnian Muslims chased from their homes by Serbs wait for a decision on their fate in trains on the Hungarian border.

The former Yugoslav army in Bosnia is now the army of the republic's Serbs while most Croats in the republic fight under the banner of the Croatian defence council, a military force backed by Croatia proper. Croatian currency is used in Croatian-held territories and the grandly named National Bank of the

Serbian Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina has begun issuing its own money.

Because of the nominal alliance between Bosnian Muslims and Croats, Sarajevo television has played down Croat moves to consolidate their authority. Consequently, the declaration of sovereignty by Herceg-Bosna has come as a shock to the Muslims.

"We are very very disappointed," one woman said. "We only ever saw Croat soldiers on television who declared that they were fighting with us." Meanwhile, in contested areas around UN and Serb-controlled territories in Croatia, Croat troops are obeying a security council order for them to evacuate. One UN official noted tartly, however: "Police with anti-tank weapons are staying behind."

Letters, page 15

Boost for Carrington mission

G7 backs UN military role to safeguard aid

FROM IAN MURRAY IN MUNICH

LORD Carrington's effort to broker peace in the Balkans was given a considerable boost yesterday when the G7 leaders, meeting in Munich, threw their political weight behind it. At the same time they gave a warning they were ready to back UN use of military force if necessary to protect the lives of those trying to carry aid to Sarajevo.

The present emergency airlift is bringing in about 145 tonnes of supplies a day, but the G7 leaders were told that the airport was in permanent danger and the road linking it to the city was not secure. If the airport or road were attacked,

YUGOSLAVIA

they agreed that the security council should consider other measures, "not excluding military means", to protect the relief workers. They insisted that safe access by road to Sarajevo and other areas must be guaranteed.

Air cover for the relief convoys trying to reach beleaguered cities by road was suggested by America as one way of breaking the deadlock. But James Baker, the US Secretary of State, was not prepared to see aircraft put at risk in any operation. He said

that Yugoslavia would be discussed separately over the next few days by the UN, Nato and the Western European Union. The aim of any military action, he insisted, would be purely humanitarian to ensure no loss of life.

Italy wants to see a strong naval blockade to stop military supplies reaching the irregular forces, and all the summit leaders agreed that pressure must be put on Romania to close its borders more securely to prevent sanctions-busting. France suggested sending in non-UN troops capable of protecting the roads and firing back if they were attacked but later dropped the idea.

Britain made clear that any military action must be under the UN umbrella and could only follow a new resolution by the security council. "If the present airlift collapses because of military activity, a new resolution will have to be put forward," a British source said. "We are a long way from committing combat troops to fight food through."

Looking at the chances for negotiating peace, Mr Hurd said Lord Carrington's EC conference was now the key forum. He said that Lord Carrington was entirely content to enlarge his conference under the UN and is flying to New York tomorrow to discuss the idea further with Boutros Boutros Ghali, the United Nations secretary-general.

● Sarajevo: UN peace-keeping troops in Sarajevo yesterday successfully arranged an exchange of hostages as an artillery duel thundered in the hills around their barracks (Bill Frost writes).

Forty Muslim prisoners were released by their Serb captors during the afternoon and driven to the UN force's headquarters in a battered bus. An hour later, a coach arrived at the UN barracks escorted by Muslim militiamen.

Humanitarian considerations did not prompt yesterday's exchange. The swapping of prisoners, until yesterday organised by the warring factions themselves, is part of the "ethnic cleansing" of Sarajevo by Serb, Croat and Muslim commanders alike.

Gast deadlock, page 1
Leading article, page 15

Declaration urges nuclear arms curb

FROM ROBIN OAKLEY IN MUNICH

LEADERS of the G7 nations agreed in their political declaration yesterday to step up efforts to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons amid the widespread outbreak of ethnic and nationalist conflict.

On British prompting, they backed the indefinite extension of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty that comes up for renewal in 1995. The Seven urged non-signatories such as Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Belorussia and other former Soviet republics to sign, and they promised, through bilateral contacts and work with the international science and technology centres in Moscow and Kiev, to do all they could to inhibit the spread of weapons of mass destruction. They also offered training and practical assistance to help establish proper export controls on nuclear weapons, technology and materials.

The declaration, presented by Klaus Kinkel, the German foreign minister, said that the world needed the "most effective possible action" to detect and prevent the transfer of the illicit production of nuclear weapons. So nuclear co-operation would be conditional in future on adherence to the treaty and the adoption by the countries concerned of full-scale International Atomic

Energy Agency safeguards. The document said that the agency must be given the necessary funds to strengthen existing safeguards and for "special investigations" of "undeclared but suspect nuclear sites".

The declaration insisted that "good governance and respect for human rights are important criteria in providing economic assistance". The Seven urged the countries of Central and Eastern Europe

POLITICAL COMMUNIQUE

to create a "stable constitutional and legal framework" for their reform programmes, commending their efforts to out military spending. On the insistence of Helmut Kohl, the German chancellor, the document said implementation of the Maastricht treaty would enhance European political stability.

The declaration also urged the strengthening of the UN. British sources said UN-style peacekeeping is the biggest growth industry in international diplomacy, pointing out that Britain alone is currently involved in UN peacekeeping operations in Bosnia, Cambodia, Cyprus, Western Sahara and Namibia.

Gatecrasher tests summit protocol

FROM MICHAEL BINYON IN MUNICH

MUNICH'S pubs, restaurants and the famous Hofbrauhaus have provided a cornucopia of food and drink for revellers at the G7 bacchanalia, but for one man no place has been laid at the table.

Boris Yeltsin yesterday became the world's most distinguished gatecrasher after announcing that he would arrive in time for the black-tie banquet thrown for the G7 leaders by Max Streib, the folksy Bavarian prime minister, from Oberammergau.

His faux pas was, in fact, a smart piece of diplomatic footwork. The German protocol department has spent weeks ensuring that no reference was made to Mr Yeltsin's attending the G7 summit, timed to

MUNICH

end officially just before he begins his talks with the Seven. The leaders had just reaffirmed that their annual gathering will not become G8 but will remain G7 plus one when Mr Yeltsin called their bluff.

His plane touched down at six and with a quick change at his hotel he was off to the ornate Antequarium of the Residenz, the former seat of the Bavarian monarchy.

Herr Streib quickly did the decent thing and issued an invitation and Mr Yeltsin presumably found a dinner jacket from somewhere.

The Japanese, the most protocol-minded of the Seven, were livid. Others muttered about not being able to concentrate on interest rates with the economic illiterate from Moscow in the room.

But the German government put on a brave, if somewhat supercilious face. "The G7 is a group of gentlemen," the spokesman said. "When a guest comes early, he is, of course, invited to dinner."

The Treasury will be taking an unusual interest in Mr Yeltsin, for two of its former mandarins are arguing the pros and cons of Russia's agreement with the International Monetary Fund.

There was little of the old Gorbachev mania that surrounded the former Soviet leader when he appeared in Germany. Mr Yeltsin's cavalcade swept into an almost deserted Munich yesterday, most of the population having taken flight at the officious police presence and left town.

On the other side of the negotiating table is John Odling-Smee, a former deputy chief economic adviser, now based in Washington, heading the IMF operation to



Focal point: Helmut Kohl steers Kichii Miyazawa, the Japanese prime minister, into place as the G7 leaders face photographers in Munich yesterday

rescue Russia. The spat between Mr Yeltsin and the fund has tested the skill of Whitehall diplomacy to the limit.

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The police were somewhat shamed at the lambasting they have received from the local press for their overreaction to the 500 whistling demonstrators yesterday. The mayor of Munich apologised and the Social Democrats promised to investigate. Sociologists were busy explaining that to the conservative Bavarians, any demonstration is a sign of radicalism and any radical is a terrorist.

Yesterday the police were on their best behaviour even though there was a minor incident — a seaman's office was set on fire by a suspected arsonist. Meanwhile, an "alternative" G7 summit of ecologists, environmentalists, left-wing activists and those ill-disposed towards the club of top statesmen went ahead with little disturbance and virtually no notice from the world's press.

Yeltsin 'unable to keep IMF rules'

BY MICHAEL BINYON
DIPLOMATIC EDITOR

PRESIDENT Yeltsin was due in Munich last night to attend a dinner of the Group of Seven leaders shortly after they agreed a big aid package to Russia and to help to make safe many of the country's nuclear power stations.

Mr Yeltsin will tell the Seven this afternoon, after the formal end to their summit, that he is politically unable to carry out all the tough conditions of the International Monetary Fund. He will also urge them to grant Moscow a moratorium of at least two years in the repayment of Russia's \$74 billion (\$38 billion) external debt, although he may run into strong opposition from Japan.

He brought with him Yegor Gaidar, the prime minister, who will brief the leaders on his reforms, which British government sources said were in strong contrast to the economic reforms outlined last year by Mikhail Gorbachev.

The Seven welcomed the

IMF agreement yesterday, after hearing a report from Michel Camdessus, its director-general, on his recent negotiations in Moscow. It will allow an immediate payment of the first \$1 billion in credits. Mr Camdessus said that Russian reforms should be sufficiently advanced by October for the IMF to grant a further loan in the form of a stand-by credit, and that agreement of the rouble stabilisation fund could be reached after that.

John Major called it "good news", but warned the Russians that they must continue privatisation, market reforms and moves to provide a safety net for workers laid off in factory closures.

In their political declaration, the Seven said the West would encourage the efforts of the former communist countries to create a stable constitutional and legal framework and to cut the proportion of public spending devoted to the military. However, the Seven deplored the fighting in Nagorno-Karabakh, Moldova and Georgia. They called for respect for the territorial integrity of states and the rights of minorities. They also warned Mr Yeltsin not to procrastinate over removing Russian forces from the Baltic states. Japan has long opposed participation in any multilateral aid to the Russians until it had settled its dispute with Moscow over the four Kurile islands. But Kichii Miyazawa, the Japanese prime minister, has come under pressure from his partners to be flexible and agreed yesterday a formula intended to reassure public opinion in Japan while not directly challenging Mr Yeltsin. It welcomed Russia's commitment to a foreign policy based on the principles of law and justice, adding: "We believe that this represents a basis for full normalisation of the Russian-Japanese relationship through resolving the territorial issue."

The Seven argued for some time over how to help to Russia modernise its nuclear power-stations. The Europeans want to provide multilateral aid and expertise, while the Americans expressed strong reservations on any joint effort.

Mr Yeltsin's talks with the Seven today will not be as smooth as those conducted last year, by Mr Gorbachev. Mr Yeltsin has been angered by the West's delay in granting the aid it promised.

Peter Müller, page 14

Moldavia accepts peacekeeping force

Romania and Bulgaria are expected to become the first countries to send troops to the former Soviet Union after Moldova's parliament voted yesterday for a peacekeeping force to separate the warring parties in the republic's civil conflict.

Ukraine, Russia, Belorussia, Bulgaria and Romania will jointly dispatch up to a division of troops to become the first peacekeeping force in the Commonwealth of Independent States. The force will contain an international element, a move resisted by Russia up until now.

In a related move, Tass reported that Ukraine and Russia have requested a foreign ministers' meeting to co-ordinate action to end the string of regional wars in the commonwealth that are afflicting five republics and threaten to engulf several others. Since the collapse of the former Soviet Union, Russia has stood against the

The first foreign troops are being sent to former Soviet territory as mediators, Robert Seely writes from Moscow

participation of third parties in commonwealth disputes, preferring to keep the region as its own backyard.

The about-turn mirrors the realisation that the ten other commonwealth states are evolving into increasingly independent countries rather than mere vassals of Moscow. It also reflects the commonwealth countries' failure to tackle their own ethnic rivalries. Western countries, Britain included, are likely to treat requests for peacekeeping troops with reluctance.

The appeal from the two Slavic powers, as with the suggested peacekeeping force, was agreed at Monday's commonwealth summit in Moscow. The presence

of ten of the 11 leaders of the commonwealth suggests that the glut of conflicts in the region has produced a sobering effect. However, until the troops arrive doubts will remain whether the political will to send them, and for Moldova's warring factions to agree a ceasefire, can hold.

A Western diplomat said: "It is difficult enough to get any ceasefire at all. If they wait for everyone to stop shooting, the troops will never get there." Similar declarations creating a peacekeeping corps have been made at previous summits with no follow-up. In the Caucasus where all three republics — Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan — are

engaged in violence, Russian participation in peace mediation has produced a plan for peacekeeping troops, although it has yet to be translated into action.

As if to underline the commonwealth's failure to agree ceasefires, fighting in Transdniestria continued yesterday. The Interfax news agency reported that more than 20 people were killed in towns and villages along the banks of the Dniestr river which separates the region from the rest of Moldova.

Transdniestria's government alleged that Moldavian forces had shelled houses and a hotel in the town of Dubossary. Fighting was also reported around the strategically important dam near the town. Moldova's defence ministry denied the attacks and claimed that its forces had been the subject of a Transdniestrian offensive, which included mortars, rockets and artillery.

Gorbachev was involved in coup, Communist official tells court

FROM REUTERS IN MOSCOW

AN OFFICIAL of the former Soviet Communist party denied yesterday that it had backed a coup attempt last August and accused Mikhail Gorbachev, the former party leader, of betraying the party.

Dmitry Stepanov told Russia's constitutional court that the self-styled emergency committee that tried to seize power had had legal authority over the Soviet Union and the party should not have been banned for obeying it. President Yeltsin of Russia outlawed the party and seized its assets for complicity in the coup, but the Communists are trying to overturn the ban in court.

The committee, led by Gennady Yanayev, the former vice-president, said it was temporarily taking over from Mr Gorbachev and sent armed detachments to his Crimean summer house in Foros to keep him isolated. "In an emergency situation, which

did exist then, the head of state has the right to create structures such as the emergency committee," Mr Stepanov said. "When they say the party created the committee, it is not correct, but we obeyed the orders coming from the country's legal leadership."

He denied that the committee wanted to depose Mr Gorbachev and said that the Soviet leader was involved in the putsch. The committee was set up to stabilise the economic and political situation in the country, to oppose nationalist secessionism and nothing more," he said.

Mr Gorbachev, then both Soviet leader and head of the Communist party, knew what was being planned, Mr Stepanov said. "There is information that before flying off for Foros, Gorbachev told colleagues, 'Do not worry, everything is all right, we are imposing a state of emergen-

cy." Mr Gorbachev has denied repeatedly that he was involved in the coup.

The coup collapsed on the third day when committee members, including Vladimir Kryuchkov, head of the KGB, flew to see Mr Gorbachev and were arrested. "It is difficult to understand why Kryuchkov, who was referred to by Gorbachev as a perfect professional, dared to go to Foros without serious security backing, knowing perfectly that Gorbachev had loyal guards there. That can mean only one thing — he was going to see a partner and did not think that he could be betrayed."

Later, the court banned Mr Stepanov from speaking until the end of the hearings after he said that the Communists were prepared even now to seize power again.

Seeking justice or a scapegoat

Peter Millar on the pitfalls of putting communism on trial

Oscar Wilde chose to sue for libel over allegations that he had broken the English laws against sodomy. He lost. The inescapable result of his own suit was that he was immediately arrested and tried. His conviction hastened his death. Now, in Moscow's constitutional court, the Soviet communist party is embarking on a similarly dangerous course.

It has chosen to seek a ruling that Boris Yeltsin's decree, banning the party's activities, is unlawful. The Russian president issued his decree in the heated aftermath of last August's failed coup, and it has subsequently been confirmed by the Russian parliament. The reason was clear-cut: several of the party's leading members had, through their organisation of the coup, been involved in activities tantamount to treason. Nonetheless, it is an odd twist of history that when even South Africa has legalised the communist party, one of the few places in the world where it is now banned is Russia. The new Russia is dedicated to freedom of association for all but communists. Thus, the communists' claim, Mr Yeltsin's Russia is in breach of its own rules.

But, just as Wilde's accusers sought to prove the accuracy of their allegations, so the Russian government has turned the tables and is charging the party with decades of misrule, embezzlement and abuse of power. All charges are being heard together. Witnesses will be produced, and the trial could end up as an exposition of the horrors of the Stalin era. The proponents of the party's case now risk appearing in the position of defendants in a trial for mass murder. A mile too late, some of the communists have realised this and accused the government of staging a Nuremberg-style trial: though for the benefit of their own case, they might have chosen a less damaging analogy.

The odd fact is that Soviet communists, despite the court case and their occasional angry demonstrations, have not been shattered by their fall from power. The number of suicides has been minimal. The reason, I suspect, is that a large number of communists, like the bulk of the population, have not yet come to terms with what has happened. Lenin is still in his tomb: a giant statue of him still dominates October square (still named after his revolution). Most significantly — many of the "new men" now leading the country down a seemingly uncharted path, including Boris Yeltsin, are themselves former communists.

True, the biggest red sign in Moscow now is the Coca-Cola ad on Pushkin Square, but the old red felt "socialist competition" noticeboards still hang on walls in factories which are still called "Hammer and Sickle", if only because no one has got round to

changing their names yet. The KGB, shaken but not stirred, its ideology discredited but its bureaucracy intact, survives bearing its new name.

The old system of distribution, most ramshackle than ever, remains the supply chain for staples, while the free-market prices for imported goods at the entrepreneurs' kiosks soar out of range of the average pocket. Those who are too young to remember Stalin's purges, but old enough to feel nostalgic for the sultrified but less taxing Brezhnev days, think it unfair to tar all old communists with the same brush. This, of course, was Mikhail Gorbachev's attitude when he was brought back from the Crimea to Moscow last August, apparently totally caught out by the speed of events. Mr Gorbachev talked about "cleaning up the party" — in effect a traditional purge. Mr Yeltsin's blanket ban of the communist party was a revolutionary move.

Since then Mr Yeltsin has followed the same course with the economy, allowing Yegor Gaidar, the prime minister designate, to sweep away price controls. This short, sharp shock to the Soviet system was intended to demolish it, not cure the economy. Getting it right will take longer. Boris Yeltsin's priority was to make a return to the old ways impossible, as quickly as he could.

That is why the party was banned. And it seems to have worked, as the relatively small numbers turning out for the communists' public meetings prove. An overturning of the ban that could reopen the way for even a small-scale revival would threaten the government's reformist credentials with the economists of the International Monetary Fund. But the Yeltsin government also wants to be seen following the German path politically, with a transformation from dictatorship to *Rechtsstaat*, a state based on the rule of law. So, the communists must be allowed to fight their case by the rules, even if this means they make use of a liberty they themselves proscribed.

The government's counter-case has its own risks. Allegations will require concrete proof. Names will be named. What began as a test case over the legality of a party could turn into a trial of individuals. Then the communists will be able to accuse Mr Yeltsin and his supporters of imitating the Stalinist show trials of the 1930s. That will harm the *Rechtsstaat* image. The worry is that the Russian government's search for a scapegoat will lead them to Mikhail Gorbachev as the party's last leader. It would be a terrible irony if the man who tried to humanise Stalin's evil machine was made to pay for its excesses. Worse, such an outcome would seem like petty score-settling by the Yeltsin camp while leaving the headline communists smirking. In Russia justice cannot yet afford to be blind.



Stalin's grim legacy: the show trial

The Lancaster House talks are likely to end in deadlock, predicts Conor Cruise O'Brien

Dublin's provocation

During most negotiations it would not be regarded as a matter for congratulation that the parties should be proceeding to stage two, while still locked in total disagreement over stage one. But the talks on the future of Northern Ireland now being continued at Lancaster House are different. In that context, mere agreement to discuss and agree a list of topics — on which the positions of the parties are known to be in contradiction — is hailed as "a historic breakthrough".

There have been many "historic breakthroughs" of this kind since stage three — than they found in any phase reached in the Brooke talks. The topics under consideration in stage two — Articles 2 and 3 and the Government of Ireland Act — both involve challenges from Dublin (and the SDLP) to the continued existence of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Unless John Major's government is bent on disengaging from Northern Ireland, Sir Patrick is bound, on these particular topics, to be on the same side as the Unionists. I don't believe the present British government wants to move in the direction of disengagement, nor do I think that Sir Patrick Mayhew's

personal inclinations lie in that direction. Peter Brooke was that way inclined. In my opinion, but Sir Patrick is not. The Irish team are therefore unlikely to get much change out of Sir Patrick when they challenge the legitimacy of the statute in virtue of which the same Sir Patrick is Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

The Dublin government is unlikely to agree to amend Articles 2 and 3. Fianna Fáil's position on these Articles has long been, in effect, to ask the Unionists "what will you give us for dropping our claim to your territory?" And something very large is expected in return: nothing less than an agreement to Irish unity, perhaps on federal terms (regarded as a great concession on our part). The Unionists will not agree to anything of the kind, and so stage two is likely to end in deadlock.

It has been generally assumed that stage three — relations between Dublin and London — will be uncontroversial, since these relations are already covered by

the Anglo-Irish Agreement. I think, on the contrary, that stage three is going to be quite difficult, once stage two has broken down over Articles 2 and 3 and the Government of Ireland Act.

The main source of difficulty lies in those Articles. In the run-up to the Anglo-Irish Agreement, Mrs Thatcher accepted Garret FitzGerald's interpretation of the Constitution according to which the claim to "the national territory" in Article 2 is virtually a dead letter, being quasi-permanently suspended by Article 3. Since then, however, a 1990 Supreme Court ruling has made that interpretation untenable. The Supreme Court has ruled that "the reintegration of the national territory" referred to in Article 3 is "a constitutional imperative". This means that the Irish partner in the Anglo-Irish Agreement is dedicated to the disintegration of the United Kingdom or Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Peter Brooke chose to ignore

such a trifling anomaly. Sir Patrick Mayhew is unlikely to ignore it in stage three, especially after the Dublin government's provocative act in challenging the Government of Ireland Act in stage two. That was intended as a ploy directed against the Northern Ireland Unionists. But the Act is an Act of the United Kingdom and, by challenging it at this late date, the Dublin government is in confrontation with the British government. The matter is complicated, on the Irish side, by the fact that it does not appear that Dublin made any difficulties about the Government of Ireland Act on concluding the Anglo-Irish Agreement.

Stage three will break down, like stages one and two, and like the Brooke talks. Throughout the Brooke talks the British publicity machine was subtly bent on putting the blame on the Unionists. This time it is Dublin that is likely to get that treatment.

Anglo-Irish relations are headed into a bad patch. Raising the Government of Ireland Act was a serious mistake, on Dublin's part. It will cast a long shadow over the Anglo-Irish Agreement.

High cost of dying

The moral choices of rationing health care are too brutal for society to contemplate, says Bryan Appleyard

In her novel *Memento Mori* Muriel Spark writes of a group of old people being terrorised by anonymous phone calls. The message is always the same: "Remember you must die." Investigation of these outrages is hampered by the puzzling fact that each victim hears a different voice uttering the words. At one point a retired policeman concludes that "we must all realise that the offender is, in each case, whoever we think he is ourselves." In other words, every death has a distinct identity even if the fact of death is anonymous and universal.

Virginia Bottomley's white paper on the health of the nation, published this week, should have "Remember you must die" printed beneath its title. Of course, no such message will appear because the last thing a Secretary of State for Health can afford to talk about is death. She is obliged to busy herself with the jolly rhetoric of caring, prevention, and, new one this, "sexual health". She is obliged also to perpetuate what Professor Marshall Martinko calls the tomorrow's world syndrome — the mechanistic myth that our mortality and its prefiguring symptoms are technical problems to which we have, or will soon have, technical solutions.

The fact that all medical science has ever done is provide, again in Mr Martinko's words, "some postponement of the day of death and some alleviation of suffering" is not what we want to hear and, therefore, not what politicians will tell us. Worse still they can never admit to the only real purpose of any health policy — whether from the right or the left — which is to ration health care.

What we clamour to hear is that doctors dispense miracles, nurses are saints, good health is a right to be defended by the state and death is a form of maladministration. So an enforced political reticence means that one of the most fascinating and complex issues of modern government is never really discussed. Instead we are daily agitated with images of medical science and policy that veer between the banal and the surreal.

This week, for example, our teeth are under threat because of a pay dispute with the British Dental Association and the British Medical Association is wondering whether to stop lighting the government over NHS reforms. Laura Davies is in an American hospital struggling to recover from a liver and bowel transplant paid for in part by a gift of £150,000 from King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, while, less widely publicised, the parents of two-year-old Stuart Masters are campaigning to raise £190,000 for the same operation.

The problem is that we could, if we liked, spend all our money on health care. There is already no limit to what doctors can do to us if they choose and daily the variety of their improvisations increases. Take Laura Davies. She is an attractive little girl, we want her to live. And certainly if she was my little girl I should pay the earth and beg from King Fahd. But she is being experimented on and we approve because without the experiment she will certainly die. If the state were to commit itself to such experimentation, civil servants would be obliged to make unpalatable calculations about the likelihood of success and the electorate would grow angry at the intrusion of cold statistics.



Paying for a cure: should price dictate who lives and who dies?

Another form of the problem landed on Mrs Bottomley's desk recently. A consultant spent £120,000 on the treatment of a man in the last two weeks of his life. There was no chance of prolongation. This was simply treatment which it was felt in the circumstances could not be denied. But what could government

say to this consultant? In the event he simply received a letter making it clear how much he had spent. It was a gentle hint that might make him think twice the next time, but nothing, presumably, that could be leaked to damn the Tories as "uncaring".

What both cases demand is some form of rationing calculus.

So far the NHS has done this in secret. Health care has been rationed by the formation of queues. But expectations have raced ahead. Other countries spend more and have shorter queues. Plus, of course, spectacular technical advances are constantly being reported and, therefore, constantly demanded. Secret rationing is no longer practicable.

Or we might calculate the morality of particular treatments. Should the NHS remove tattoos and, if not, where is the line to be drawn? Perhaps self-inflicted illnesses — like those arising from smoking — should not be covered by the taxpayer. But all current research suggests most diseases have multiple causes, and a contribution from one's chosen lifestyle can be found in almost every case.

Such moral judgments break down because, while I might think that his tattoos should not be removed at the taxpayer's expense, I might well believe that mine should be — or that my daughter or friend should have this new £500,000 operation. Martinko thinks the answer might be in a more rational calculation of the benefit of treatments, combined with a more open admission and discussion of the fact that these calculations have to be made. For now, however, the data to make any such calculations simply do not exist and no one has the political strength to initiate the discussion by admitting the need for rationing.

But, even if there were a new dawn of such rationality, the problem of expectation would remain. For the truth is that we have been taught to expect too much by a medical establishment with a vested interest in our demands; we have been taught, in fact, to expect everything, immortality included. And once death enters the calculus, all bets are off. Writing in 1959, Muriel Spark saw to the heart of this, yet, somehow, we are still expecting Virginia Bottomley to answer the phone.



...and moreover

ALAN COREN

Patriotism is not enough. You also need planning permission.

Even if you are His Majesty King Taufa'atua Tupou IV, though in his case it doubtless went through on the nod. The latest Tonga-UK trade figures I have show that Tonga is a net annual importer to the tune of £850,000, and that is a catchy little tune, these days. The Borough of Barnet would not wish to muddy such waters. Nothing, furthermore, will persuade me that when His Majesty's triplicated planning application came in, the Borough of Barnet did not shriek, "Tell you what, let's treat this as a Friendly Submission", clutch the filing cabinets for support, and cackle till the tears ran down their cheeks. It can get pretty dull in Planning you do not look gift horses in the mouth.

I know the application went through, because the flagpole went up, and the flag, moreover, went up it. Those of you who do not live just down the road from it may care to know that the Tongan flag is a truncated red cross on a rectangular white ground, and very nice, too, it adds a tone to Cricklewood that was not there before. It is there now because the Tongan High Commissioner, HE Mr Kipe, lives beneath the flag, in the official residence called Greenbanks, whence he drives forth behind the number plate 1TON, which probably gave the DVLC a bit of a giggle, too, come to think of it, given that King

Taufa'atua Tupou IV could put Helmut Kohl in his breast pocket and you'd never know he was there.

When the flag went up, I immediately, of course, remembered Mr Creswell. The Creswells lived next door to us when I was a small boy, and had a flagpole in their back garden. Many did, then. Every morning, before he strode forth to mow the lawn, Mr Creswell would run the union flag up his pole, every evening he would run it down again, and every St George's Day I would be invited in, as the relief bugler of the 1374 Cockfosters cub pack, to blow *Three Blind Mice*. It may not have accorded perfectly with the occasion, and, had I served at Balaclava, it might have gone a long way towards explaining the confusion, but it was all I'd learnt, and all, indeed, I intended to learn, if the Creswells couldn't do better than a rock cake and a glass of Tizer.

But more than even this sparked the synapses as the Tongan cross breasted the Cricklewood breeze. It occurred to me that a flagpole might sit well in my own backyard: beside the pond, perhaps... the splash of water, the croak of frog, the snap of pennant, the nocturnal thud of distant drum from some Wembley Stadium rockfest, a chap could think himself upriver, Mistah Kurtz, DC of Cricklewood... so I ran home and phoned Roberts & Perkins, mfrs of high-quality flagstaffs. For a 20ft staff in timber £140, they said, plus you'd need

a tabernacle. Yes, I did ask, and it is what a flagpole gets bolted to, it is two 5ft lengths of 4x2, sunk to 2ft 6in and backfilled with concrete, make good, remove all rubbish from site, say £500 plus VAT, E & OE.

"Or?" I said, and they said, or there's fibre glass, no tabernacle required, plugs straight in, you could get out for £200, flag not included, do you want anti-vandal? Yes, I did ask, and the anti-vandal pole has its cords on the inside, so that members of the British Union of Fascists as skint as their heads can do no more than gnash their teeth at not being able to get their tattooed hands on a nice 6ft x 3ft banner worth, as I discovered from George Tutill of Chesham, £35.45, hand-sewn.

A bargain, for a patriot. So I rang the Borough of Barnet. You could hear breath being drawn in. For while a flag, no matter how large, does not need planning consent if flown from a flagpole on a roof, no matter how high, if it is flown from a flagpole on the ground, it needs all the planning consent it can get. Yes, I did ask, and they said yes, it did seem a bit peculiar, but there it was. Could take ages. Might never get it at all.

Which is precisely what swung it for me. I applied instantly. For a flag must stand for something, and while reasons for waving ours may be rather fewer than they were in Mr Creswell's time, who will argue that British by-laws are not still the most remarkable in the world?

Blockaded bubbly

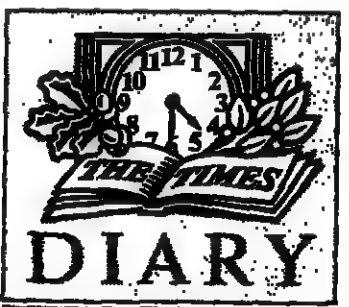
C'est affreux! London's top restaurants are preparing to rewrite their menus and winelists as French cheeses, foie gras and, most seriously, the house champagne as the Ritz in Piccadilly are left stranded on the blocked autoroutes.

"We have about two days' supplies of our house bubbly left," says Terry Holmes, managing director of the Ritz. "Our new consignment is stuck in a truck. The last we heard it was only a few hours away from the ports and we just hope it can get through. Mind you we have a big party this week, so stocks might not even last that long. It will be touch and go."

Michael Day, of the Huge Cheese Company, says that by tomorrow supplies of French soft cheeses in particular will be as hard to find as Jacques Delors fans in a British pub. Boulanger in Covent Garden is already switching to home-produced cheeses while the Neals Yard Dairy, which supplies only British cheeses, reports record orders. Abigail Iversen, of Neals Yard, says: "The proof of the pudding, so to speak, will be if sales of English cheese hold up after the dispute is over. Certainly the very fresh French goat's cheese which has only a couple of days shelf-life is now incredibly scarce."

The Savoy has just taken one delivery of French poultry which managed to evade the blockades. Francophile patrons of the Grill with a taste for foie gras and who enjoy chef Anton Edelmann's *champignons sautés* are out of luck, however. "We have run out but we are maintaining stocks by using English suppliers," the hotel says.

The Dorchester also expects



shortages by the weekend but is coping. "Our suppliers are trying to get a lorry in via Belgium," says a spokeswoman proudly. "We are talking to them on a daily basis."

Are British substitutes suitable? "Of course there are. We use only British cheeses anyway," Prue Leith says. "We manage to get most of our produce in Britain, including wild mushrooms. The catch of buying food from France is not what it used to be." Meanwhile the Huge Cheese Company has just been offered 30,000 kilos of ewes' milk cheese from Croatia.

Days before he stands down as Labour leader, Neil Kinnock has defeated Lady Thatcher at last. Her first vote in the Lords on family allowances on Monday night resulted in defeat for the government as Labour peers turned out in force. The reason? They were throwing a farewell party for Neil Kinnock, a far more effective way of stopping Labour lords from slipping away early than any three-line whip.

Smoking gun

THE Garrick Club's vote against women members is being cheered in that friendly rival establishment, the Savage. The club does not allow female members but tolerates an annual ladies' night din-

ner. Or at least some members do. After "an incident" at the most recent such dinner, other members of the Savage have called into question the future of the event.

Ken Giggall, a longstanding member, has lodged a complaint about a female guest who, when he lit a post-prandial cigar, demanded that he "desist from polluting her personal atmosphere". She then proceeded to canvass others with a view to imposing a no-smoking ban. "Ye Gods and little fishes — what next?" asks Giggall, who had travelled 500 miles for the pleasure.

Milton Shulman for one would agree with Mr Giggall's sentiments. At the Garrick Club annual meeting, Shulman, who has just been elected to the committee, claimed that the consequences of admitting women had not been properly thought through. "If female members are admitted I would have to propose my wife," he said. "If she were blackballed — and we would have to find another way to describe it — I would be forced to resign. If I proposed my friend's wife and she were blackballed we would both have to resign and our friendship cease forthwith."

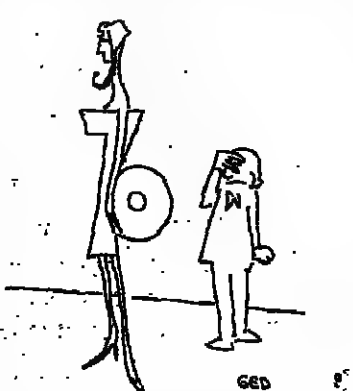
Over and out

THE late John Arlott's comments on the fracas involving Javed Miandad at Old Trafford would have been worth hearing. Instead his old home in Alderney this week went on the market for the second time and what remains of his collection of cricket books and memorabilia is to be broken up. Arlott's widow Patricia has moved into another property on the island and the five-bedroom, white-fronted house known as The Vines is offered at £650,000. However, Arlott's collection of cricket

memorabilia, including bats, stumps, balls, caps and trophies from classic Test encounters, is not for sale. "It will be divided up among members of the Arlott family," says Ian Homersham, of the estate agents John D Wood, who are handling the sale. The collection also includes a W.G. Grace iron table and a 1940s wireless, once owned by Lord Reith, on which Arlott's voice was first heard by his family.

Arlott had a fine collection of vintage wines which he enjoyed to the full. "The remaining bottles, and there are not many, will also be divided up among the family," Homersham says.

Fashion designers usually need no excuse to throw a lavish party and so those who expected an extravagant bash to mark Pierre Cardin's 70th birthday this week were disappointed. The French designer did not arrange a birthday meal, there were no cards and his staff were under strict orders that no one should ever wish him bon anniversaire. Just what would



have happened if they had, his assistant Bernard Danillon shudders to think. "He hates that anyone should speak about his birthday," he says.



FLIGHT FROM FREE TRADE

After years of empty rhetoric about free trade, a settlement of the Gatt trade talks looked briefly yesterday to be almost within reach. But it was not to be. The reason for failure had nothing to do with the phasing out of export subsidies or any other technical detail. The sad reality is that as soon as the economic obstacles seemed to be overcome by the reform of Europe's Common Agricultural Policy, some of the G7 leaders got cold feet about the electoral appeal of free trade.

Of the seven main industrialised countries, only Britain, Canada and perhaps Germany were serious in wanting the Uruguay round speedily concluded. Especially for George Bush and François Mitterrand, a Gatt settlement this year seemed less like an economic dream than a political nightmare.

The American and French presidents now seem to have buried hopes of an outside Gatt deal at Munich for political reasons that were not only cynical and cowardly, but also self-destructive. France had already made its big concessions in the horse-trading on CAP reform in Brussels. But M. Mitterrand did not want more trouble with his farmers before the referendum on Maastricht. What frightens M. Mitterrand is not the prospect of making more concessions, since few would be needed to wrap up Gatt. It is the danger that a Gatt agreement will draw awkward attention to the agricultural reforms already agreed by the EC.

In Washington, the political calculation is more complex. With Mr Bush's political ratings sliding and Ross Perot successfully playing on nationalist sentiments, some of the President's advisers have argued that a Gatt deal before the November election would be a political disaster. If President Bush brought back even the outline of a trade agreement from Munich, trade and protectionism would become an election issue, endangering votes in rural and industrial states. That was how Washington had been reasoning.

However, in the last few days there have been signs of a more optimistic analysis in

Mr Bush's circle. To run for re-election on a protectionist ticket was a counsel of despair, as Mr Bush, a sincere free trader, should have realised from the start. But even if he lacked the courage of his convictions, events have been pressing him to take a more principled stand. The surprisingly feeble performance of the American economy has knocked away the main prop of Mr Bush's planned re-election campaign. With the economy still in the doldrums, Mr Bush is vulnerable on domestic issues and it would be too late to launch new initiatives for economic recovery, even if he could get them through Congress. Mr Bush may thus have no choice but to play to his strengths in foreign affairs.

If Mr Bush came back from Munich with the outlines of a Gatt deal, he would attract scorn from his protectionist opponents, but he would also draw attention again to his mastery of foreign affairs. More importantly, by holding out the credible promise of a big boost to the American and world economies, he would demonstrate that diplomatic skill was not just a distraction from domestic issues, but a condition for America's economic wellbeing.

A Gatt deal might add between 1/2 and 2 per cent to world gross domestic product. America would gain proportionally more. Exports have been growing much faster in America than in any other G7 country. Since the dollar was devalued in 1985, American export volumes have grown by 9.7 per cent annually, compared with Japan's 6.5 per cent and Germany's feeble 2.6 per cent.

Gatt need not be a political liability. A deal could draw attention to the phenomenal growth of America's exports and offer Mr Bush the kind of positive message he desperately needs. Americans live in the world's biggest, and lately its most successful, trading nation. Far from apologising for Gatt, Mr Bush could boast of the prosperity that must come America's way from opening the world to free trade. And M. Mitterrand could say the same in France.

WHAT PEACE DIVIDEND?

Malcolm Rifkind said yesterday that Britain was a middle-ranking European power with no ambitions for a global role. That is not the philosophy of his department, still failing to come to terms with the collapse of the Cold War. Yesterday's white paper on the annual defence estimates is a defensive operation, a smoke-screen to cover a redeployment from the discarded trenches of the Cold War to new positions. Its theme is that the strategic environment has certainly changed but uncertainties and risks remain, so Britain must still keep the nuclear and conventional capacity to deal with all conceivable threats.

The white paper is an unsatisfactory substitute for the fundamental review of Britain's defences shelved before the election. It is better read as a first salvo by the service chiefs against the Treasury's push for cuts in spending, especially on procurement. The defence ministry has resisted the radicalism shown by most other Nato countries.

In America, defence spending is projected to decline from 5.5 per cent of national income to 3.7 per cent by 1997. In Germany, spending is planned to fall from 2.6 per cent to 1.5 per cent by the mid-1990s. Britain's current defence spending is well above the Nato and European average. A reduction is proposed up to the mid-1990s, but a smaller cut than in any comparable countries. To Britain, the peace dividend is as yet negligible.

The white paper identifies almost as many threats to Britain's security as existed in the Cold War era. Every commitment is to be continued, so almost all existing capabilities have to be maintained: independent nuclear forces, direct defence of Britain, land and air forces committed in a more flexible way to Nato and a huge navy for the eastern Atlantic and the Channel.

Mr Rifkind promptly contradicted his realistic version of Britain's world role yesterday by ordering a fourth Trident

submarine. The case for Britain's Trident has already been called in question by the recent American-Russian agreement on cutting strategic weapons, including submarine-launched ballistic missiles with several warheads. Even were this case sustainable, ministers and the navy lobby have failed to prove that Britain needs four rather than three Trident submarines to maintain a minimum deterrent.

Similarly, the government has yet to make a case other than job-creation for Britain proceeding with the European Fighter Aircraft, from which other European partners are now dropping out. The section in the white paper on the air defence of Britain gives no indication of where any air threat might come from. The implicit assumption is that the Warsaw Pact either still exists or may be recreated. Conditions in Moscow are certainly unstable, but it is stretching caution to the point of absurdity to behave as if the Cold War might suddenly return.

Apart from the Trident (and Polaris boats before they are scrapped), the Royal Navy will operate 16 submarines. Their purpose is unclear, now that Russia and other constituents of the former Soviet Union no longer have the resources to send their submarines on extensive patrol. Indeed, it would be cheaper for Britain and other Nato powers to buy up submarines from the former Soviet bloc and then scrap them, rather than to keep enough Western submarines in service to counter them.

Because of Britain's location and history, the country's defence must be different from that of other European countries. But Britain cannot behave like a mini-superpower, an auxiliary global policeman. The Treasury should hold Mr Rifkind to his fine aspirations yesterday, whatever the protests from the admirals, generals and air marshals. Defence is still the biggest vested interest that the Tories have failed to master.

INDUSTRIAL RUIN

Battersea power station, one of the grandest and most famous monuments to 1930s industrial exuberance, which broods over the south bank of the Thames, is now derelict. It lacks a roof and one of its walls. Yet Wandsworth Council still nurtures the hope that it can be redeveloped into an Edwardian theme park. Yesterday the council agreed to allow the developer, Battersea Leisure, to defer the payment of £175,000 of planning fees until refinancing can be arranged. Meanwhile the bulk looks increasingly desolate, deserted and dilapidated.

The power station is held in great affection by Londoners, despite resembling a dead dog with rigor mortis, on its back. It dominates the skyline of much of south London and lowers over the rail track that leads into Victoria station. To many first-time foreign visitors travelling in on the Gatwick Express, Battersea power station is the first London sight they encounter.

The station has been wreathed in controversy since it was a twinkle in its architect's eye. In 1927, when the building was mooted, Londoners feared that the smoke emitted would ruin the paintings in the Tate Gallery located on the opposite bank of the Thames. The matter was debated in the House of Commons. The London Power Company promised to filter out 90 per cent of the sulphur and impurities in the smoke and it was wheeled in Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, architect of Liverpool's Anglican cathedral, to enhance the original designs.

The result was the largest brick building in the world, with cream fluted chimneys and an extravagant Art Deco interior festooned with pilasters and black marble. In 1938, a

panel of celebrities approached by the Architects' Journal voted it the second best modern building in Britain, surpassed only by the Peter Jones department store in Sloane Square.

By the early 1980s, the power station had outlived its purpose. Having eaten 10,000 tons of coal a day to supply 20 per cent of London's electricity, its technology was out of date. It was bought by John Broome, a property developer, who promised to turn it into a theme park. He summoned Margaret Thatcher to launch the project.

In Battersea did Mrs T a stately pleasure-dome decree. Yet four years on, there is nothing to show for what she called "a wonderful example of private enterprise and local government working hand in hand for the benefit of Britain". Battersea's problem is lack of money. Mr Broome's bank backers pulled out on him, and the £40 million of equity he hoped to raise never materialised. Despite selling Ahon Towers theme park, he has not enough money to begin work again. Costs rose, not least because the sulphur that was so efficiently stripped out of Battersea's smoke found its way instead into the building's 80 million bricks.

Wandsworth council must not allow the power station either to fall down or to be demolished. If Battersea Leisure cannot afford the redevelopment, the station should be left a stabilised ruin. Medieval castles are not expected to have a use, yet the public appreciates their glory. Similarly with Battersea. The poll tax payers of Wandsworth are famously undertaxed at present. What better cause for their generosity than their most remarkable landmark?

Europe's 'figleaf' of Bosnia airlift

From Professor Adrian Hastings

Sir, There is now a very great danger that the airlift of food to Sarajevo and concentration upon control of its airport for humanitarian purposes may become a way of saving the conscience of Europe and the UN, while doing next to nothing to help Bosnia in its life and death struggle to survive in its historic form.

It cannot be stressed too strongly that Bosnia is threatened not by disorganised inter-ethnic conflict but by a well-planned strategy, devised by Serbian racialis and army leaders, of a sort which is the nearest thing to Nazism Europe has seen since 1945. To crude racism is added the evil of an anti-Muslim crusade.

The ambitions of the Serbian leadership, both in Serbia and in Bosnia, have actually been assisted by the sadly misguided policy of encouraging a canonisation which is historically naive and humanly disastrous. All this has done is to sustain the legitimacy of the current Serbian leadership against the many Serbs who wish to remove it. What it resembles too clearly is the policy of Chamberlain at Munich to persuade Czechoslovakia to surrender the Sudetenland.

If Europe is to go on hiding behind the figleaf of its airlift and do no more, then I would suggest that it is time for Turkey and Egypt to intervene, as was advocated by Alija Izetbegovic, the Bosnian leader, at the recent Islamic conference in Istanbul (report, June 18, later editions); but it would be a pathetic day for Europe if it came to that.

Yours faithfully,
ADRIAN HASTINGS,
The University of Leeds,
Department of Theology and Religious Studies,
Leeds LS2 9JT,
July 6.

Building obstruction

From Mr Gerry Lytle

Sir, As architect for the development at The Leys in Farnham (Life & Times, July 1), I can confirm that the objection by recent newcomers to further development is not peculiar to West Sussex.

We have designed similar developments on the outskirts of villages in Hampshire, Surrey and elsewhere in Sussex. Newcomers, living in homes built within the past 20 years, are often the most vociferous objectors and rarely seem to consider that they themselves have benefited from recent planning permission.

Fairish councils welcome affordable homes in their villages in an attempt to stop the emigration of young local residents, but the "Nodians" ("No development after mine") frequently fight such applications on "legitimate" planning grounds to maintain their Ambridge idyll.

The real local interests seldom prevail in the face of such opposition.

Yours faithfully,
GERRY LYTLE,
Gerry Lytle Associates,
The Fountain Head, Quarry Street,
Gatford, Surrey,
July 2.

Full circle

From Squadron Leader Jack Currie, RAF (ret)

Sir, Bernard Levin's story (July 2) of Roger Johnson, the American ex-aimer who gave 90 bicycles to the children of Polebrook, Northamptonshire, to purge a wartime misdemeanour, was delightful, but I must correct him on a minor point. The missions flown by Mr Johnson would not have been "nightly": the US Air Force preferred to bomb in daylight, while we of RAF Bomber Command took over for the night shift.

Further, had Mr Johnson requested it never so politely, I doubt whether so much as one cycle, let alone a dozen, "would have been proffered".

The bicycle, in those times, was a prize possession, as "essential users" only had access to petrol. I clung grimly to my Raleigh throughout the war (and ride it to this day).

Yours faithfully,
JACK CURRIE,
Westfield, Thirsk Road,
Easingwold, York,
July 3.

Deaths from smoking

From Professor Richard Peto, FRS

Sir, Miss Marjorie Brady (letter, June 26) asks why the number of smoking-related deaths is increasing in the UK. It is not different methods of estimating it give somewhat different results, but when the same method is applied to different periods no substantial trend remains (The Lancet, May 23).

Male deaths from smoking are indeed decreasing; but female deaths are still increasing, as a delayed result of the large increase in cigarette use by young women a few decades ago.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD PETO,
ICRF Cancer Studies Unit,
Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford,
July 4.

Business letters, page 23

Letters to the editor should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number — 071-782 5046.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone 071-782 5000

Plea bargaining and other aspects of criminal justice

From Mr James Turner

Sir, Your leading article, "Plea for bargains" (July 2), informs your readers that a form of plea bargaining frequently takes place between barristers in their robing rooms. You assert that the existence of this practice cannot be admitted. You are wrong. The practice was explained, and obtained the approval of the Court of Appeal in July 1991, in the case of *R v Herbert* (94 Cr App R 230), where Taylor LJ (now the Lord Chief Justice) said:

It is common ground that, either when asked or of his own initiative, it is perfectly proper for prosecuting counsel to state the Crown would accept a plea to unlawful wounding in a charge under section 18 of the Offences Against the Person Act 1861 (a more serious charge), allow counsel charging earlier offences of dishonesty to lie on the file, should the defendant plead guilty to the latest offence charged. Such "offers" could be said to be inducements or to involve pressure, but making them has long been accepted as properly part of the discharge of his duty by counsel for the Crown.

That duty requires him to balance the need to bring serious wrongdoing to book and, on the other hand, not necessarily to pursue every charge to a conclusion regardless of the public interest and the public purse. In the end, whatever stance prosecuting counsel takes in such matters, he must be prepared to justify it, if called upon to do so, by the judge in open court.

His Lordship went on to point out that there is no difference in principle between that practice and the situation which had occurred in the case then before the court, where counsel for the Crown had responded to a defence request by stating that if Mr Herbert pleaded guilty the Crown would not consider it in the public interest to go on with charges that Mr Herbert faced.

There are, his Lordship said, always pressures on an accused person, and sometimes the factors he has to weigh in deciding how to plead make for difficult decisions, but in the circumstances of the case under consideration the defendant had the benefit of the most conscientious advice and he made his own free choice.

Yours faithfully,
J. TURNER,
1 King's Bench Walk,
Temple, EC4.

From the Director of Victim Support

Sir, You have outlined the case for some form of sentence discount, as an

incentive to guilty pleas. As so often, however, the victim's point of view is omitted. In one way, a change of plea can work to the victim's advantage in that he or she is spared the ordeal of giving evidence. But to achieve this by reducing the charge from, say, rape to attempted rape can be most distressing for the victim, who knows what really took place and whose recovery depends upon the proper acknowledgement of the crime.

Victim Support has therefore said in its evidence to the Royal Commission on Criminal Justice that comments we have received from victims suggest that a sentence discount for a plea of guilty to the full charge is greatly preferable to a reduced charge as a means of recognising what the victim experienced... holding the offender fully accountable and saving the court's time.

Yours faithfully,
HELEN REEVES, Director,
Victim Support,
Cranmer House,
39 Brixton Road, SW9,
July 6.

From the Chairman of the Royal Commission on Criminal Justice

Sir, May I reassure Andrew Puddephat (letter, July 1) and your readers that there are no grounds for his fear that the Royal Commission on Criminal Justice has reached conclusions on the questions of uncorroborated confessions or the defendant's right of silence.

The commission has not yet reached conclusions on those or any other matters and before doing so it will certainly wish to hear from those whom it has invited to give oral evidence.

Yours faithfully,
RUNCIMAN, Chairman,
Royal Commission on Criminal Justice,
Whittington House,
19 Alfred Place, WC1.

From Mr Roger Alford

Sir, In your interview with John Taylor MP, parliamentary secretary to the Lord Chancellor's department (July 1), your legal correspondent made the point that: "Allowing lawyers to act on a conditional basis could open up a new field of libel work." A delightful financial prospect indeed for lawyers, but its broader implications are disturbing. Many reports from the United States suggest that there the contingency (or conditional) fee system has

led to a large number of greedy lawyers deliberately encouraging litigation, to their own financial advantage but to the great distress of many innocent people caught up in their machinations; these lawyers seem to have turned the machinery of justice into something more like an arena for demanding money with legal menaces and a gambling den for damages.

My fear is that we are now seeing a deliberate move to introduce into British similar contingency/conditional fee arrangements which have opened the way to such abuses in the United States. Such a move will certainly serve the narrow financial interests of lawyers, but will it really serve the wider public interest?

Yours faithfully,
ROGER ALFORD,
The London School of Economics and Political Science,
Department of Economics,
Houghton Street, WC2.

Solicitors' clients at risk

From Mrs Alexander Duncan

Sir, I am sure all readers of Patrick Stevens's "A long goodbye to the sole practitioner?" (Law Times, June 23) were appalled to learn that solicitors are now stealing from their clients at the rate of £20 million a year.

The public is at constant risk until such time as the legal profession, instead of deflecting the blame onto the hapless sole practitioner, concedes that drastic measures are needed to clean up the profession. In my view self-regulation is not now a viable option.

A further point should be considered. My husband, a sole practitioner, died very suddenly. His secretarial staff were left to take care of clients with no help whatever from the legal profession. Because of their loyalty and efficiency, and the compassionate help of the Royal Bank of Scotland, none of my husband's clients suffered financial loss.

The public is more at risk from an accident to a sole practitioner than from theft. Let the profession concentrate on organising itself into a reputable body instead of concentrating blame on solicitors practising alone.

Yours sincerely,
PATRICIA DUNCAN,
Mutehill, Powmill, Kinross-shire,
June 29.

Conservation of whales

From Miss Sukey Cameron

Sir, I was interested in the map that you published (June 29) in connection with the International Whaling Commission meetings, showing the proposed area of an Antarctic sanctuary for whales. What the map might have shown was the only whale sanctuary which already exists within the area described: the 200-mile conservation zone around the Falkland Islands.

Many Falkland Islanders are horrified by the proposed return to hunting whales by certain countries. We banned whaling over a year ago and strongly support the French proposal that the whole of Antarctica become a whale sanctuary.

Yours faithfully,
SUEKAY CAMERON
(Representative,
Falkland Islands Government),
Falkland House,
14 Broadway, Westminster, SW1.

Birds of ill omen

From Mr John Fitzpatrick

Sir, Bernard Levin (June 25), expressing his incredulity at the behaviour of Britain's twitters, admires those oh-so-civilised Italians, who "may likewise cluster, but only to spread a picnic", and Spaniards, who "may do their share of clustering, but in the end... will be found under a tree murmuring 'mañana'."

The truth is that instead of merely looking at birds or taking an interest in their survival, the Italians and Spanish massacre thousands every year.

Many of the birds they shoot are endangered species, many are migrating between Africa and the northern parts of Europe, including Britain; few, Mr Levin will be disappointed to learn, end up on the table. It's all just for fun.

Are twitters insane compared with these people?

Yours faithfully,
JOHN FITZPATRICK,
27 Princes Road, Ealing, W13.

Broad portfolio

From Mr Haig Gordon

Sir, As a name, the new Department of National Heritage is becoming ludicrously inadequate as a description of its wide-ranging portfolio.

The minister of state, Robert Key, was on Radio 4's *Today* this morning commenting on last night's violence in Salford. He was introduced as "under secretary of state for National Heritage, with special responsibility for Manchester and Salford".

Similarly, when English football supporters went on the rampage in Sweden, media comment on behalf of the government was provided by the "National Heritage Secretary" David Mellor (report, June 15).

Does the department have plans for hooliganism heritage trails?

Yours faithfully,
HAIG GORDON,
5 Kennington Palace Court,
Sancroft Street, SE11,
July 7.

Vision and energy are needed and the willingness to respond to challenge. English Heritage can offer a whole list of *petitis projects* which could transform the capital, ranging from the repair and restoration of buildings at risk to the reinstatement of railings around key squares and open spaces.

Perhaps the new private-sector London Forum, promised by the Conservative party in its election manifesto to promote London internationally, will provide a focus for action.

The proper care and presentation of our built heritage should not be seen as a constraint on our economic growth, but as a key factor in attracting investment, visitors and jobs to this country.

Yours faithfully,
JOCELYN STEVENS, Chairman,
English Heritage,
Fortress House, 23 Savile Row, W1.

Saving historic houses

From Mr Ron Mansfield

Sir, Whenever one of this country's notable houses is put up for sale there is a campaign by various pressure groups for it to be "saved", the latest being Marcus Binney's pitch on behalf of English Heritage for Pitchford Hall, Shropshire (report, July 4). It is difficult to see how such houses are "lost" unless potential purchasers were intent on demolition or transfer overseas.

Mr Binney describes how Pitchford Hall has been cared for by its current and previous owners, with alterations, extensions and modernisation being tastefully carried out to reflect the changing times in its history and the needs of the many

families who have lived there. Such houses were not built and furnished to be preserved as sterile museums by bodies such as English Heritage but used to the full as family homes. Only in this way can they retain and enhance their character and vitality.

Naturally, it is said that, through changing fortunes, the Colthursts cannot keep the house. There is no reason, however, why new owners should not care for and enjoy it, adapting it to suit their own individual needs, just as much as its past occupants have.

Yours faithfully,
RON MANSFIELD,
Mansfield Associates,
Lords Court, St Leonards Road,
Windsor, Berkshire.

Tendering for fees

From Mr John D. G. Lamb

Sir, Marcus Binney, writing in Life & Times about the problems faced by architects ("Have drawing board, will travel", July 2), makes no mention of fee tendering, a damaging trend that affects almost all professional practitioners.

Buying services, as with commodities, on the basis of the lowest tender assumes that the services offered are otherwise identical. More than one variable makes valid comparison and informed choice all but impossible: the service or commodity must be clearly defined and specified precisely.

Consultant professional advice is generally only required when the client does not possess the appropriate capability in his own organisation. Therein lies the problem: who can specify the appropriate service to be provided when the advice and consequent associated work has not yet been identified?

Making judgments exclusively on the basis of cost, those who advocate fee tendering are at best failing to obtain value for money and at worst depriving our business community of sound and appropriate professional advice, knowing the cost of everything, and the value of nothing.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN D. G. LAMB,
Holmes Lamb & Strathearn
(Architects),
Midholm, 2 Hillview Drive,
Clarkston, Glasgow,
July 4.

Car phone hazard

From Mr Walter Gray

Sir, A new Road Traffic Act, cracking down on dangerous driving, has just come into force (report, July 1). The conspicuous new accident hazard of car phones — ignored hitherto, it seems, by motor insurers — has still, however, to be effectively dealt with.

The use of hand-held instruments, in particular, should be restricted by

law to stationary or chauffeur-driven vehicles only. Their use by (careless) drivers on the move, meanwhile, should be controlled by an automatic cut-out, or else signalled by exterior warning lights (say, a flashing phone) so that others at least can take extra care.

With videophones next in line, you can't be too careful.

Yours faithfully,
W. GREY,
12 Arden Road, Finchley, N3.

Pat Taafe, outstanding Irish jockey and partner of the legendary Arkle, died yesterday aged 62. He was born on March 12, 1930.

NO JOCKEY in National Hunt history, not even the great Fred Winter, rode more winners of important races than the long-legged, modest, soft-spoken Irishman Pat Taafe. He was a champion many times in his own country where he rode no fewer than half a dozen winners of the Irish Grand National, but was also justly famous on this side of the water. In a professional career lasting 20 years his triumphs included four Cheltenham Gold Cups, three of them on Arkle, two Grand Nationals (Quare Times in 1955 and Gay Trip in 1970) as well as every other big jumping race in the calendar.

Yet the term "jockey" requires qualification. Taafe was first and foremost a superb and sympathetic horseman blessed with perfect hands, with a particular talent in the difficult art of presenting a horse to a fence. In a driving finish, however, his style, because he rode very short for his length of leg, was described politely as "untidy" but more realistically by the late Fred Rimell who, watching Taafe in vigorous action approaching the winning post, remarked that it looked as if an unprintable assault was being carried out from the saddle on "a box of red hot tin tacks". Nevertheless, that did not prevent Rimell from engaging Taafe to ride Gay Trip in the National when his stable jockey, Terry Biddlecombe, was injured.

Patrick Taafe was born in Rathcoole, Dublin, the son of the trainer Tom Taafe, and from childhood was brought up in the world of horses: showjumping, hunting and point-to-point being a natural preliminary to his becoming an amateur rider under National Hunt rules. He rode his first winner, Ballinacorney, a chance ride, at Phoenix Park in 1947. In 1950 he became a professional and regular



Harmonious duo: Pat Taafe and Arkle taking the last fence on their way to winning the 1965 Hennessy Gold Cup

stable jockey for the great trainer, Tom Dreaper, for whose skill and considerate Irish logic Taafe had the highest praise: "He never abused me for giving a horse a bad ride. The most he ever said was 'Don't ride the same race you rode the last time'."

It was under Dreaper, more than a decade later, that Taafe's life

became inextricably woven with that of the horse who is widely regarded as the finest chaser ever foaled: Arkle, owned by Anne, Duchess of Westminster. The effect of Arkle upon the racing scene, which he came to bestride like a Colossus, while attracting an enormous, devoted, public following, was as if a new and entirely superior breed of

thoroughbred had suddenly emerged. His victories in the Gold Cup three times, the Hennessy twice, the King George VI Chase, the Whitbread and the Irish Grand National form a record unsurpassed in racing history.

The role of Taafe in shaping that record between 1963 and 1966 has never, perhaps, been given its fair measure of recognition. Yet there is no doubt that Taafe was the perfect and unique partner, and that Arkle's reputation owes a considerable debt to the man who rode him as no one else could. Equally, Taafe's association with him has tended to overshadow and obscure the jockey's noteworthy achievements with other outstanding horses of the 1960s also trained by Dreaper and who were formidable spearheads of the great Irish gambles of that decade, chiefly at Cheltenham.

Fortria, Flyingbolt and Fort Leney, winners between them of a total of 47 races for the stable, 42 of them ridden by Taafe, were all stars in their own right. Fortria, winner of the 1961 Irish Grand National and twice runner-up in the Gold Cup, was really best at shorter distances, his victories including the Mackeson Gold Cup and the two-mile Champion Chase twice apiece. Flyingbolt, beaten in only two of 18 races in his first three seasons, won the 1966 Irish National but likewise shone in shorter chases as well as being a smart hurdler — finishing third to Salmon Spray in the 1966 Champion Hurdle only 24 hours after cantering home in the two-mile Champion Chase.

Fort Leney, meanwhile, was involved in 1968 in two desperate finishes: in the Gold Cup, a fourth triumph in the race for his rider, Taafe drove him home by a neck. The following month he just failed, by the same margin, to beat Larbawn in the Whitbread. Among a host of Taafe's other good horses Ben Stack, Muir, Straight Fort and French Tan must also be mentioned; as well as, early in his career, for the trainer Clem Magnier, that

courageous performer Teapot II, third to Sir Ken in the 1953 Champion Hurdle, winner two days later of the County Hurdle under top weight and within the next two weeks of a Rank Cup and the Liverpool Hurdle, both under punishing burdens.

Teapot II's prowess, in fact, well illustrates the courses at which Taafe shone most of all: Cheltenham and Aintree. His "strike-rate" at the former was quite remarkable. From close on a hundred rides at Cheltenham, 30 per cent were winners and a further 25 per cent places. His four Gold Cups apart, he rode five winners each of the two-mile Champion Chase and the Broadway Novices Chase, three winners each of the Cathcart Challenge Cup and Cotswold Chase, and twice each a division of the Gloucester Hurdle and the National Hunt Handicap Chase.

At Liverpool, aside from his two Grand National victories, Taafe excelled over the formidable fences, winning the Becher Chase and Molyneux Chase twice apiece and once each the Grand Sefton and the Topham Trophy; while he also rode with considerable success over the smaller obstacles with two victories and two places in the November Handicap Hurdle and victories also in the Lancashire Hurdle and Liverpool Hurdle.

Taafe retired from the saddle in 1970 after a season which provided an appropriate swansong. His four rides at Cheltenham produced three winners as well as a second on French Tan in the Gold Cup, and he finally went on to take the Grand National on Gay Trip. He then took up training and was successful almost immediately with Captain Christy, whose successes included the Irish Sweeps Hurdle, Scottish Champion Hurdle, the King George VI Chase twice and the 1974 Cheltenham Gold Cup.

Last year Taafe successfully underwent a heart transplant operation. He leaves a widow, Molly, two sons and three daughters.

LORD WINTERBOTTOM

Lord Winterbottom, a junior minister in Labour governments who became a founder member of the Social Democratic Party, has died aged 79. He was born on April 6, 1913.

IAN Winterbottom entered the House of Lords as a Labour peer, joined the Social Democratic Party at its inception, sat briefly on the cross-benches and completed his political pilgrimage by taking the Conservative Whip a few months before he died. He made his last political move with a minimum of publicity and many of his former colleagues were unaware of his conversion. However, he had always been firmly on the right when he was a Labour MP and was a pro-marketier when Europeanism was less popular in the party than it subsequently became. He helped to found the Social Democratic Party and joined a score of Labour peers whose defection to the SDP helped to create the illusion that a powerful and possibly permanent new party had emerged to change the shape of British politics. He held junior posts under Wilson and Callaghan but after he resigned from the Labour party he was never in government again.

He was the son of George Winterbottom of Horton House in Northants and came from an old county family which claimed that one ancestor had saved the life of Charles I on the battlefield through the timely use of a battleaxe. In later years the Winterbottoms became involved in the textile trade. He was educated at Charterhouse and Clare College, Cambridge, where he was a natural science exhibitor. On coming down from university he gained considerable industrial experience.

He joined his family firm making bookcloth but volunteered for the army soon after the outbreak of war. He served in the Royal Horse Guards, reaching the rank of captain and taking part in the fighting across north-western Europe. On demobilisation he was ADC and personal assistant to the British regional commissioner in Hamburg.

He had been a socialist for some time and in 1950 he was returned as Labour MP for Nottingham Central with a majority of 1,750. In the general election the following year he came on by 139 but in 1955, when he faced major redistribution as well as growing Labour unpopularity, he was defeated by 758. An attempt to regain the seat in 1959 failed by 2,135.

After he left the Commons he concentrated on his private business. Winterbottom Industries was eventually taken over by Veneta, a company

where he became a director and served as chairman from 1972 to 1974. He also became a considerable farmer in his home county of Northamptonshire. Later he was appointed chairman of the Collins Aircraft Company.

But in 1965, soon after the first Wilson victory, he was created a life peer and speedily given office. He was Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Royal Navy from 1966 to 1967, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Building and Public Works from 1967 to 1968 and Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the RAF until the Wilson government lost the 1970 general election.

During the years of opposition he was a front bench spokesman on defence and in 1974, with another Labour victory, he was appointed a government Whip as Lord-in-Waiting and continued to speak on defence. It was during this period that he was responsible for the difficult but not completely unknown feat of having the Lords Hansard amended.

A peer who wanted to avoid redundancies at a naval store installation should have been told by Winterbottom that the Defence Secretary was keeping the peer concerned very much in mind when making future decisions. But Winterbottom went further



than his brief. He told the peer that he was happy to give him an assurance.

But the defence secretary was not so happy. Hansard reporters were asked to amend their copy to show the answer he should have given but they refused. The Tory Whips were approached and told that unless a correction was made Winterbottom would have to resign. The Whips network worked. The copy was amended and Winterbottom stayed — at least until 1978 when he left Labour for the SDP.

He was married in 1939 to Rosemary Mills. This marriage was dissolved in 1944 and later that year he married Ira Munk. He is survived by his wife, their two sons and a daughter and by his son from his previous marriage.

MARGARET REID

Margaret Isabel Reid, financial journalist, died on June 14 aged 67. She was born on March 17, 1925.

MARGARET Reid brought calm authority to the competitive world of financial journalism at a critical stage in the growth of business and economic coverage by newspapers, radio and television. Her incisive, investigations into banking and the City did much to lift some of the curtains of secrecy which had surrounded both.

Margaret Reid was educated at St Helen's School, Northwood, and St Hugh's College, Oxford, before joining the Treasury as an assistant principal in 1945. After 14 years in the Treasury, in which she became a principal in the home finance department, she surprised her colleagues by leaving to embark on a career in journalism. However, she realised that the knowledge she had gained in Whitehall would give her the insights to identify matters for public debate which had previously been overlooked or disguised.

Although she had early spells in the City office of the *Daily Express* and elsewhere, Margaret Reid was later fortunate to work for Ian Richardson, City editor of *The Birmingham Post* and one of the most incisive of financial journalists. She became Richardson's deputy in 1970. In 1973 she moved to the *Financial*



Times just as the property and secondary banking crisis was about to break. Her analytical approach and Whitehall contacts were invaluable in unravelling the complexities of that crisis, as it developed.

Her calm manner and deserved reputation for not betraying confidences enabled her to publish, time and again, articles that put her far ahead of the field. She disclosed that First National Finance Corporation, one of the leaders in the industry, had been forced to appeal to the Bank of England for support, joining the so-called "lifeboat".

In 1982 she turned her research into a book, *The Secondary Banking Crisis 1973-75*, for which she had taken a two-year sabbatical as a journalist research fellow at Nuffield College, Oxford. While she was away, her position at the *Financial Times* was filled, so she transferred to the *Investors Chronicle*, part of the same group, to be finance editor. As the 1980s progressed she became involved in reporting and analysing the reform of the City's regulatory system and the move towards the Big Bang liberalisation of the Stock Exchange in 1986.

Again, Reid distilled her work on these themes into a book, *All Change in the City: The Revolution in Britain's Financial Sector*. That was published in 1988 when Reid left the *Investors Chronicle* to go freelance. During this time she wrote many articles and published one further book, *Conversion to PLC*, which described the Abbey National's transition from a building society to a public company. This was commissioned by the Abbey and she brought to it the objective thoroughness for which she had become noted.

During this period she met Howard Whitten, with whom she had joined forces in their activities with the National Union of Journalists in the 1960s. They married in February this year.

JOSEPH EDWARDS

Joseph Edwards, CBE, director of breeding and production at the Milk Marketing Board, 1945-68, died in London on June 24 aged 84. He was born in Motherwell, Strathclyde, on December 24, 1907.

THROUGH his work as director of breeding and production at the Milk Marketing Board, Joseph Edwards had a major impact on dairy farming in this country, particularly in the field of cattle breeding. He was one of the first to appreciate the potential benefits of artificial insemination techniques. He also favoured the importation of Continental beef breeds, challenging and helping to change established attitudes among cattle breeders.

In the early 1930s, after obtaining an initial degree at Glasgow University and an MSc at the University of Minnesota, Joseph Edwards was appointed assistant to Dr (later Sir) John Hammond at Cambridge, who was working with Dr Arthur Walton on developing the technique of artificial insemination (AI) in cattle. Convinced of the merits of progeny testing, he saw AI as the means whereby the influence of superior progeny tested sires could be extended, so improving the quality of cows in the national herd. Together with Walton and Hammond, he argued the case for introducing an AI service for dairy farmers.

An opportunity to put these ideas into practice came in 1942 when, with others, he established the first commercial AI Centre at Cambridge. A farmers' cooperative, it had a management committee composed of scientists and farmers with Edwards as chairman.

He continued to promote the benefits of AI and by late 1943 had persuaded the Milk Marketing Board that it should consider establishing an AI service in areas of England and Wales not already covered by the Cambridge centre. In 1945 Edwards was appointed to head the new department responsible for both AI and milk recording. There followed 23 years of rapid and significant development throughout which he worked closely with Sir Richard Trebaine, a colleague during his years at Cambridge, who for much of the time was chairman of the MMB.

The number of cows inseminated increased rapidly as the network of AI centres was established and previously untried means for achieving genetic improvement were introduced.

The use of progeny testing to assess breeding value was extended to beef bulls. After an unsuccessful attempt to test beef bulls by assessing their progeny



on commercial farms, a beef testing centre, where management could be controlled from shortly after birth to slaughter, was established in 1960.

He saw the ability to freeze semen successfully as adding a further dimension to AI by eliminating the barriers of time and distance. Thus, farmers were enabled, for the first time, to choose the individual AI sire they wished, subject to disease restrictions, and breeding material, in the form of frozen semen, could be transported easily around the world. The first export to Australia took place in 1957.

Joseph Edwards was a great ambassador abroad. He had a wide circle of contacts in many countries and was prepared, often with their help, to seek the best genetic material wherever it could be found. This led to importations of Holstein and Guernsey bulls from Canada, Jerseys from New Zealand and Danish and Danish Reds as well as semen from Finnish Ayrshires. He saw the potential benefit of using the more heavily muscled continental beef breeds for crossing with dairy cows to produce calves for rearing for beef and led the pressure on the Ministry to allow the experimental importation of Charolais, permission for which was eventually granted in 1960. This and some of the other breeds which followed are now a familiar and accepted part of the cattle scene.

These developments represented a major change in the established order and

were not universally welcomed. Many pedigree breeders saw them as a threat to their businesses and, believing that breeding was an art rather than a science, were opposed to the use of statistical techniques to evaluate breeding merit for production characteristics. It is not surprising then that for a while relationships with the breed societies were stormy to say the least. But once Edwards had formulated an idea he was not easily diverted from it and he pursued the principles he had implemented with typical tenacity. It took some time for the misunderstandings that were at the root of much of the disagreement to be dispelled.

He was very much an ideas man, his lively mind always probing the future. If at times this could be a little exasperating for his staff who were trying to cope with the last product of his fertile brain, it is a tribute to his foresight that so many of the developments for which he was responsible, often controversial at the time, are now accepted as the norm and are part of common practice.

Although he will be remembered chiefly for his impact on cattle breeding, his contribution in other spheres should not be overlooked. He was responsible for the improvement of milk recording, a base for both the breeding and management of the dairy herd; the establishment of the consulting officer service which has grown into a major farm business consultancy; and the introduction of the veterinary unit which has played an important part in both the eradication of brucellosis and the control of mastitis.

After retiring from the MMB in 1968, he worked for some years for the World Bank and, subsequently, as a consultant to Daigtry.

A founder member and former president of the British Society of Animal Production and a former governor of the Royal Veterinary College, he was awarded a DSc by the University of Glasgow in 1949. In 1959 he received the Thomas Baxter Prize for outstanding services to dairy farming and in the following year was created CBE. He was also created a Chevalier de l'Ordre pour le Mérite Agricole by France.

His love of Scotland, the country of his birth where he was for many years a partner in a hill farming enterprise, was approached only by his affection for France, which he visited regularly and knew well.

Joseph Edwards was married to Lily Nager-Reinhart in 1937; the marriage was dissolved in 1955. He leaves two sons, Philip and John, and a daughter Emely.

Today's royal engagements

The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, will reopen the King's Apartments at Hampton Court Palace at 2.45; and will visit the International Flower Show at 3.40.

The Duke of Edinburgh will present the Prince Philip prize for the designer of the year at Buckingham Palace at 10.30; as President of the City and Guilds of London Institute, will present the 1992 City and Guilds Prince Philip medal and silver and bronze medals at Buckingham Palace at 11.00; as Visitor and Honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Art, will open the Stevens Building at the college at noon; and will attend the Anglo-Venezuelan Society's annual Independence Day dinner at the Savoy Hotel at 7.30.

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother will attend the festival service of the Friends of St Paul's in St Paul's Cathedral at 5.25. The Prince of Wales will unveil the new railings in front of Lower Lodge, the headquarters of the Royal Geographical Society, Kensington Gore, at 10.05; and, as President of Business in the Community, will attend Business in the Community's 10th anniversary conference at St George's in the East at 11.00.

The Princess Royal, as President of the British Knitting and Clothing Export Council, will visit Jamie & Jessie Seaton in Llanfynydd, Cymru, at 10.00; will open the children's centre at Nevill Hall Hospital, Abergavenny, at 11.15; and, as Chief Commandant of the WRNS, will visit HMS Collingwood's Reserve and Initiative Training Centre in Broom at 1.30.

The Duke of Gloucester, accompanied by the Duchess of Gloucester, will take the salute at the evening performance of the Royal Tournament at Earl's Court at 7.15.

The Duchess of Kent will present a standard to 360 Squadron and visit RAF Wyton at 11.00. The Duchess of Kent will visit the police headquarters in Cheltenham at 12.45; will visit the Picnic Centre in the Forest of Dean at 11.15; and, as patron, will visit the Gloucestershire National Scout Centre at 2.30.

Princess Alexandra, as Chancellor of Lancaster University, will preside at a ceremony for the conferment of degrees at the university at 11.30.

Anniversaries

BIRTHS: Jean de La Fontaine, poet, Chateau-Thierry, France, 1621; Joseph Chamberlain, statesman, London, 1836; Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin, airship pioneer, Baden, 1838; John D. Rockefeller, oil magnate and philanthropist, New York, 1839; Sir Arthur Evans, archaeologist, Nash Mills, Hertfordshire, 1857; Percy Grainger, composer and pianist, Melbourne, 1882.

DEATHS: Edward, the Black Prince, London, 1376; Christian Huygens, physicist, The Hague, 1695; Percy Bysshe Shelley, drowned off Leghorn, 1822; Sir Henry Raeburn, painter, Edinburgh, 1823; Sir William Edward Parry, Arctic explorer, Enns, Germany, 1855; Anthony Hope, pseudonym of Sir Anthony Hope Hawkins, novelist, Watlington-on-the-Hill, Surrey, 1933.

Memorial service

Sir Andrzej Panufnik

A memorial service for Sir Andrzej Panufnik was held yesterday in Brompton Oratory. Father Ignatius Harrison officiated and Lord Birkenhead gave an address. Miss Heather Shipp, mezzo-soprano, sang *Hommage à Chopin* composed by Andrzej Panufnik and the strings from the Elektra Ensemble played his *Song to the Virgin Mary*. Father Pawel Jasinski, Provincial of the Marian Fathers, UK, was robed and in the Sanctuary. Among others present were:

Lady Panufnik (widow), Mr Jeremy Panufnik (son), Miss Rozmaria Panufnik (daughter), Mr and Mrs Oliver Jesse and Mr Tony Jesse, Mr and Mrs Jesse (brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law), Mrs A. Lawrence, Mrs Robert Harcourt, Mrs M. Elliott-Baker, Miss Samantha Jesse, Miss Veronica Wallford.

Visitors: Lady Wilson, Lord and Lady Simon, Lady Rose Chalmersley and Mrs Halda Simon, Mrs John Simon, Mrs Mrs Mrs East, Lady Cave, Lady Casale, Sir Peter and Lady Walsingham, Lady Germaine Berkeley, Sir Ian Fraser, Professor Sir John Hale, Lady de Wael.

Princess Claudia von Auersperg, Mr Peter Diamond, Mr Francis Street, Mr and Mrs Peter Gellhorn, Mr Adrian Thomas, Mr and Mrs Barbara Gellhorn, Mrs Humphrey Burton, Mr and Mrs David Blinley, Mrs Charles Syrett, Professor and Mrs Peter Dickinson, Dr Jean Curtis-Falga, Mr Timothy Cox, Count Adam Zamoyski, Mrs Joceline Dumbleby, Mr and Mrs Jonathan Bernhall, Father Anthony Steninski.

Miss Olivia Lowson (arts council), Mrs Alison Weirham (Council Records), Miss Fiona Douglas-Jones (Park Lane Group), Mr Charles Chadwick (British Council), Mrs Jacqueline Kory (David Hingham Associates), Mr Malcolm Smith (Hingham and Haward), Mr Neil Dalrymple (Dunelm International), Mr Alan Fleet (Growth and Music), Mr Michael Allen (GMO Chemicals and Mrs Allen, Dr Peter & Andy (Warner Classics International), Mrs Andy, and Mr Arthur Macdonald (City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra).

July 8 ON THIS DAY 1952

Though the reign of the great ocean-going vessels was nearly over, the liner *United States* brought back something of the old transatlantic excitement when she won the Blue Ribband, crossing the ocean in three days, ten hours and 40 minutes. Laid up in 1969, she was designed with her possible use in war and could have accommodated 14,000 fully-equipped troops.

ATLANTIC RIBBAND FOR AMERICA

From Our Shipping Correspondent

At 6.16 this morning the *United States* passed Bishop Rock, completing the passage of 2,942 nautical miles from the Ambrose Light-vessel in three days, ten hours and 40 minutes, at an average speed of 35.59 knots. This compares with the 2,938 miles, on a similar course, which the *Queen Mary*, in 1928, steamed in three days, 20 hours, 42 minutes, at an average speed of 31.69 knots and the *Blue Ribband* now passes to the United States.

The American ship *Battle*, of 2,600 tons, held the record for a short time in 1932; her average speed for the crossing was 13 knots.

Your Correspondent was privileged to be on the bridge when Bishop Rock was passed. A moderate gale had sprung up from the Bay of Biscay at four this morning, and at 6 a.m. the wind was blowing at 45 miles an hour. There was much spray from the ship's bows, and visibility was poor. We first saw the Bishop Rock on radar, half an hour earlier. Two officers on watch and another stationed at the radar screen constantly reported the position of the ship to Commander Manning on the bridge. Two radar sets were working throughout the night,

and he said that he would "rather lose an eye than lose the aid of radar." The ship was steered away from the Lizard and towards the French coast. To-day is the first time the weather has not favoured the ship.

The whistle was blown and below decks sang the United States, British and French National Anthems soon after passing the rock. At noon the *United States* had steamed 833 miles in 23 hours, at an average speed of 36.21 knots. She was then 3,775 miles from the Ambrose Light-vessel and 47 miles from Le Havre. The weather improved and she reached Le Havre at 2 p.m. and anchored waiting for the tide. She was originally due here tomorrow morning.

Commander Manning told how he appreciated Commander Cove's message from the *Queen Elizabeth*. Commander Cove had welcomed Commander Manning on his return to sea in a magnificent vessel, "another Atlantic greyhound." He hoped that all voyages would be made in peace-time, and wished good luck to the ship and to all on board. Commander Manning replied by thanking Commander Cove for his "splendid message," and sending kindest personal regards.

ARRIVAL AT LE HAVRE

The *United States* docked at Le Havre at 6 p.m. The passengers will land tomorrow morning, and an official reception attended by representatives of President Auriol, of the Prime Minister, of the Minister of Public Works, and of the American Ambassador will be held on board the liner. The *United States* will leave for Southampton at midday tomorrow.

The chairman of the Cunard Steam-Ship Company, Mr F.A. Bates, has sent a message to General J. M. Franklin, president of the United States Line, congratulating him and the captain, Commander Manning, on the very successful maiden voyage.



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Margaret Drabble on children and psychotherapy

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HOMES p7
How the homeless can move into an office



Riding on the third wave

A new generation of feminists is on a crusade to get young Americans back on the bandwagon, Kate Muir says

A collection of unlikely revolutionaries parades through the door of one of those so-called "hip" art galleries in New York's Greenwich Village. A black mini-dress hemmed with big plastic daisies is followed by a Chanel bag tottering on high heels, and a blond boy surfer. Outside the yellow cab drivers hope for a glimpse of Madonna or someone, little realising they are witnessing the launch of the first national organisation of young feminists.

They call themselves The Third Wave, the second wave being their 1960s-feminist mothers, the first being the Suffragettes. The Third Wave erupted across America just when some thought feminism had withered away. Only last year, Naomi Wolf, the bestselling author of *The Beauty Myth*, an analysis of women's enslavement to appearance, wrote: "Where are the women activists of the new generation, the fresh blood to infuse energy into second-wave burnout and exhaustion? Why are so many so quiet?" Here is her answer, in the form of Rebecca Walker, daughter of *The Color Purple*'s Alice Walker and godchild of feminist thinker Gloria Steinem, and co-founder of The Third Wave. At 22, and fresh out of Yale, she must surely be aware she lives in the post-feminist era. Isn't the battle largely won?

"I hope I never have to hear the word post-feminism again," she grins. "Do we talk about post-democracy or post-racism? Why should we stop protesting when women are still earning 69 cents for every man's dollar, when we've had our rights to abortion eroded yet again, when sexual harassment is still treated as a joke?" Ms Walker's radical upbringing probably ensured she had "women-power" printed on her nappy. Her activism is not surprising, but the enthusiasm of those young people around her is.

Far from being content with their lot, these graduates from Yale, Harvard and Berkeley are pretty browned off. In election year, they noted what happened to academic Anita Hill when she faced the Senate hearings on whether Supreme Court judge Clarence Thomas had sexually harassed her. They listened to vice-president Dan Quayle blame many of the nation's ills on teenage single mothers. They watched the Rodney King tapes, and the ensuing riots. They saw their country divide and fall. "People had got to the stage they didn't believe they could make a change. When 600,000 of us marched on Washington to protest about abortion rights, the Supreme Court paid no attention. Then there were the riots, and people began to think: no matter what we do, no matter if we scream out, the government really doesn't care," Ms Walker says.

She and Shannon Liss, a 23-year-old Harvard graduate, formed The Third Wave to tackle politics head on. Their first project begins on August 1, when 250 young women and men will start a tour of 20 cities to register even a few of the 75 million Americans who are eligible to vote, but have not chosen to appear on the electoral roll. At the same time, they intend to make The Third Wave headline news.

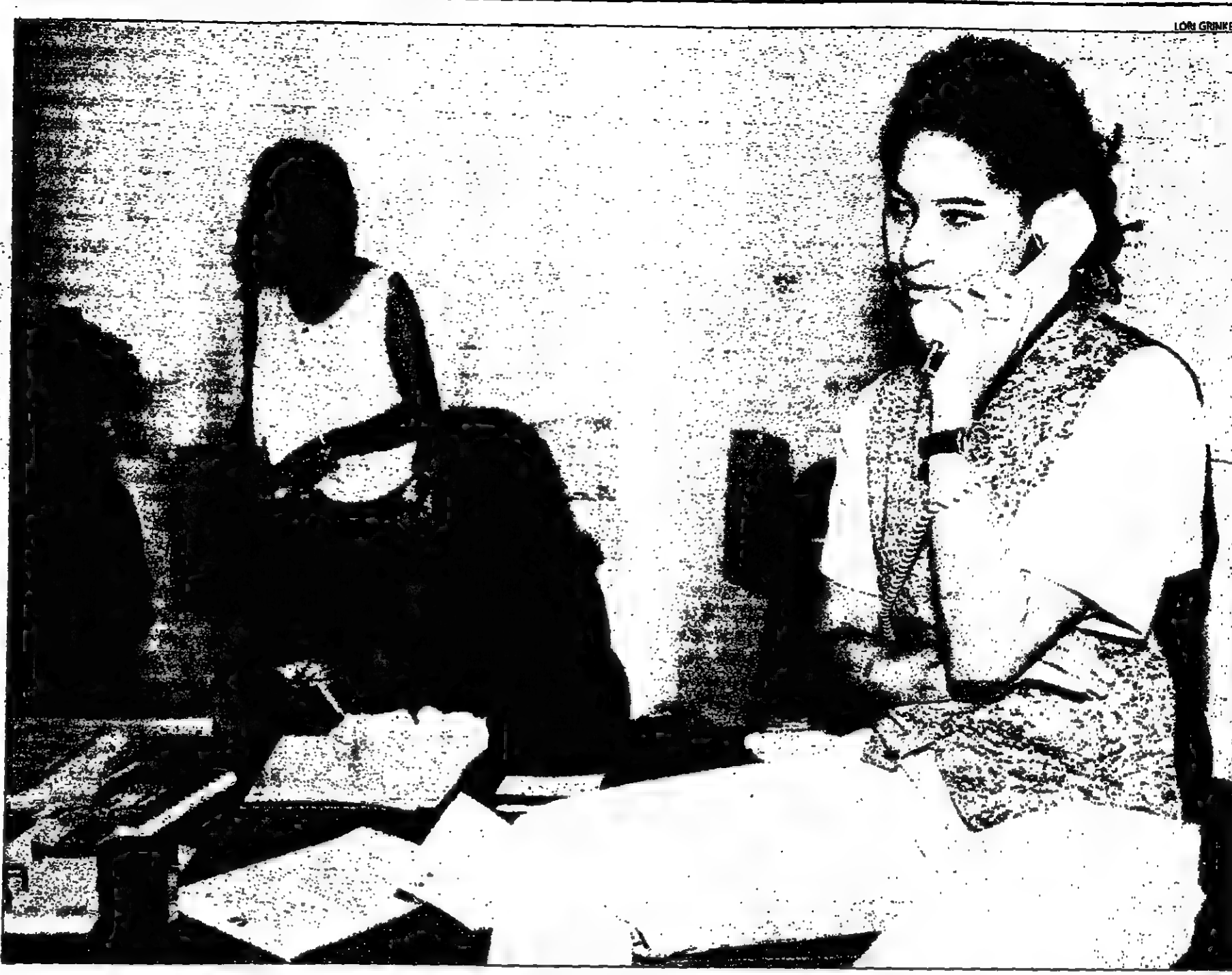
For three weeks, they will ride a convoy of five buses from Chicago to Washington and even South Central L.A., meeting whole communities. Their voter registration drive will be called Freedom Summer 1992, mirroring the Freedom Summer civil rights campaign of 1964, before most of The Third Wave was born.

Ms Walker and her colleagues are drawing on the experience of their spiritual and actual mothers. Stumping up for the \$100-a-ticket benefit in the gallery were Alice Walker, Gloria Steinem, Marcia Gillespie, a contributing editor to *Ms* magazine, television comedienne, an NBC anchorwoman, and former congresswoman and civil rights activist Bella Abzug, sporting a straw cowboy hat studded with rhinestones.

As the young made their speeches, delight showed in the faces of the older women, who perhaps had thought young women no longer identified with them. After all, the statistics show that only 16 per cent of women in a 1990 survey considered themselves feminists.

Robert Remer, a 23-year-old business architect, is spending his summer as (so far) unpaid office manager for The Third Wave "because it crosses class and and race and sex. I was pretty lucky — my mother was a feminist and she included me in that." But how does he explain it to his male, football-playing friends? "You've all got a mother, an aunt or a sister, and if you care about their lives, you're a feminist."

Marie Wilson, director of the Ms Foundation, says: "These kids just have a bolder, bigger vision than we did. They're seeking more power, and they just expect more money in support." The campaign is aiming at \$1 million for a start — the bus tour alone will cost \$125,000. Hence the gallery parties, and plans for The Third Wave equivalent of a Live Aid concert in New York in a few months.



Passionate intensity: Shannon Liss (centre) and Rebecca Walker (right), of The Third Wave, sound as if they are selling new ideas rather than resuscitating the old

But the same media awakened twinges of discontent in young women. Ms Walker explains: "I hadn't really thought about the Senate make-up much, until I saw them interrogating Anita Hill. Every day, it was just a row of white men aggressively questioning a black woman." Followed by the William Kennedy Smith and Mike Tyson "dare rape" trials, which were also televised, there seemed to be a pattern developing.

Ms Liss says it was a turning point. "Here we are, children of the MTV age, this media blitz playing on our minds. We don't have control of it, we lead this passive existence, and I just couldn't sit by and watch."

For Ms Walker, there was a different moment of realisation that her generation's struggle was far from over. It is worth hearing in full, because every woman reading this has probably sat silently in a similar, ordinary situation. She was reading on a train, sitting opposite a mother and her chattering young daughter, when two men got on and sat behind her. "Loudly, they began to talk about women. 'Man, I need that bitch all night and then I never called her again.' 'Man, there's lots of girls over there, you know that ho [whore], live over there by Tyrone? Well, I snatched that shit' up."

She watched the mother move closer to her now quiet daughter, and wondered what she should do, whether silence was complicity. Another man got on, sat next to Ms Walker and greeted the men.

telling them he was going to Philadelphia to visit his wife and child. "I was suckered into thinking he was different. Then he started: 'Man, there's a ton of females in Philly, just waitin' for you to give 'em some.'"

She stared at the man in disgust. His response was: "What's your name, sweetheart?"

Ms Walker exploded, telling the man she was not his sweetheart, his bitch, nor his baby. She said: "How dare you have the nerve to sit up here and talk about women in that way, and then try to speak to me."

At this point, the mother nearly began to applaud. The men were only stunned for a moment. Then came the comeback.

All of which led Ms Walker to her present action, and her conclusion: "I am not a post-feminist feminist. I am The Third Wave."

But is it a real and growing phenomenon, or just the coming of another trend? Much will depend on this summer's crusade and whether it catches the mood of the country, although the large-scale television coverage — these are nothing if not children of the media age — should be extremely effective.

There is also a passionate intensity about these young feminists which makes them sound as if they are selling brand new ideas, rather than resuscitating the old. Because they are straight from college, in their first jobs, or still students, they have an optimism their older sisters lack — they will raise \$1m and gain mainstream corporate sponsorship because they expect no less.

They are also media literate, one of the failings of the previous generation. They know sisterhood must be sold. There is already a plot

to get free advertising on MTV. Perhaps more importantly, the mainstream political aims of The Third Wave may help it to avoid the "steady straining of ostracism, hostility and ridicule" which Ms Faludi claims destroyed any budding of a 1980s feminist movement.

"Compare The Third Wave's development to that of immigrants," says Ms Wolf, whose grandparents were Jews from Europe. "First generation immigrants will be filled with prejudice and fear, keeping to themselves. Then the second generation will go to college and assimilate a bit, and by the time it comes to the third, that fear and defensiveness has gone." The Second Wave, she suggests, needed the crutch of separatism to define itself, but the Third "has the luxury of choosing its enemies carefully."

Having attended university in England, and recently toured here, Ms Wolf divines that The Third Wave, like previous waves of feminism, will take a little longer to reach British shores.

"In Britain, there seems to be a sense of betrayal among working-class women, who think the upper and middle class have got their feminist treats and are satisfied. I remember being on a discussion panel with Eve Pollard, and her saying that of course women could be equal, so long as they've got a good nanny. And not one other woman asked: 'But what about the nanny?'"

TOMORROW
The rising sun: Are we afraid of the Japanese?

They know sisterhood must be sold. There is already a plot to get free advertising on MTV

How do you get divorced from a book?

They will sack me when they read this. But how can I keep pretending to be single when I have recently entered a rather serious relationship? Ho hum, another nice job down the drain. Of course, I didn't mean to get into anything so heavy. In fact, I struggled quite hard against it. "Don't you understand?" I moaned, sinking dramatically to my knees, and hammering my fist on the Axminster. "I just can't afford to get into this. I mean, literally, I can't afford to get into this."

SINGLE LIFE
Lynne Truss worries about a compulsive new relationship



would have sounded frankly presumptuous had I been seated with a bloke instead. How would a chap react, I wondered, if strangers kept leaning over him to say to me, "Gosh, that's a big one," and "But I can't say I fancy it myself?"

Oh, what a jeezab! I used to be, when it came to books. "Use 'em up, and cast 'em aside" was my motto, as I natched up conquests on the bedpost, and blew smoke rings at

the ceiling. I made bibliophile a dirty word. "Use it gently, won't you?" people said when they lent me books, and I laughed, callously, with a succession of "Heh" noises. Living dangerously, I defied P.J. O'Rourke's prudent advice that you should always read stuff that will make you look good if you die in the middle of it. Let death surprise me in flagrant with the *Jeeves Omnibus*. I cared not.

And now here I am, stuck in terminal monogamy with *Possession*, a book I shall certainly die in the middle of, because I shall never finish it.

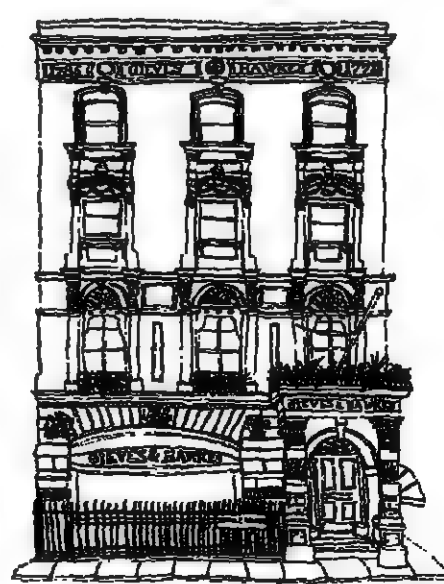
I keep reading the same bits over and over again, you see, because the story glances off my imagination without sticking. "Try skimming reading," my friends advise me, but I am not that kind of girl. I weep, I rage. I do the kneeling and hammering thing on the carpet. But the book remains calm and implacable on the coffee table, its nice blue ribbon marking my place. I complain about *Possession* to my mum on the phone ("We just don't get on, mum"), and she says loyally: "Why don't you bust up, like you did with old wigwagsname, Henry James, that time?" The trouble is, there is blame on both sides.

Sometimes, when you are unhappy in a relationship, it is good to talk about it. But it breaks your heart to think how casually it was undertaken in the first place. I mean, I only thought, "Better not take a funny book" (since it sometimes disturbs people's dinners when you suddenly bark explosively, sending bits of half-digested bread roll across the room); and "I won't take any Anita Brookner, especially not the ones about lonely old maids reading in restaurants" (since it is similarly annoying for other people when they notice that you are quietly sawing your wrists with the cutlery). And that was all.

Of such chance decisions are our manacles forged. It is no good regretting it now. It is no good thinking of Dorothy Parker's famous line, "This is not a novel to be tossed aside lightly, it should be thrown with great force." I sit glumly in my living room, humming the tune to "A Fine Romance" in a minor key, and gullyily running my eyes over the books pages of newspapers while pretending not to.

Possession does not satisfy me: it is as simple as that. And all I can do is pace outside Waterstone's on wet afternoons, feverishly wondering whether I dare run in, grab a copy of *Madame Bovary* and take it on an illicit ride in a cab.

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Five-star fun, with reservations

Theatre: The opening of *Grand Hotel*, reviewed by Benedict Nightingale

Welcome to *Grand Hotel*, Berlin, where people come, people go, and the wave of life is overflowing. So intones the narrator, a cynical doctor and war veteran, as he shoots painkillers into his veins. Welcome to *Grand Hotel*, Dominion Theatre, Tottenham Court Road, where the lyrics seldom soar higher than two inches from the floor; the music never seems to stop even when you want it to do so; sentimental stories are to be found in every bedroom, and yet there is harmless fun to be enjoyed.

Back in New York, the show won five Tony awards and a shelf of lesser bronze-ware, and provoked talk of a revival of that half-dead species, the mainstream American musical. The enthusiasm seemed excessive then and seems more so now. *Triumphalist* claims would be more safely based on the more sophisticated *City of Angels*, which has yet to cross the Atlantic. Nevertheless, Tommy Tune's production exudes energy and confidence, almost as much as in its original version on Broadway, and those are disarming qualities. By the end, I was three-quarters convinced into believing Vicki Baum's tall tale of the charming scapegoat who gives an ageing dancer back her self-belief and then dies in the act of freeing a pretty girl from a sexually rapacious businessman.

Barry Foster, the silver-haired medic, has the least rewarding role. He must spend the evening perched morosely in a corner, a black patch over one eye, growing out of a fake-significant amalgam of the banal and the overblown: "Once again those sworn enemies, love and death, come face to face and join hands... Sometimes the touch of strangers triggers a pain which penetrates to the spine and echoes in the soul... *Grand Hotel*, Berlin, always the same, one heart breaks



Grand Hotel: talk of a revival of the American musical seems premature, but Tommy Tune's show exudes energy and confidence, almost as much as it did on Broadway

while another beats faster, the door swings and swings and life goes on". It is, as it turns out, an embarrassing misuse of a fine actor.

The other performers may be less able, but they have livelier, less pretentious roles. Brent Barrett is a Prussian Raffles, a debonair baron forced by mafioso creditors to rob the hotel guests. It goes without saying that this endeavour is not too successful. The baron manages to fall in love with his first victim, Liliane Montevecchi's fading dancer. "I've known many girls," he tells her as the sun rises over an invisible Nuremberg Gate, "but I've never known a woman until last night, never known that combination of

strength and tenderness." And back she comes in similar vein: "I have to dance again, I have to dance because you make me feel young again."

Even Montevecchi's nice, defiant performance cannot redeem Luther Davis's book. The dialogue remains uninspired during the baron's other charitable efforts, too. One is to cheer up the funky harassed by the hotel's homosexual manager ("My wife may be dying, sir, dying. 'Damn your wife' while he awaits news of the birth of a child. A second is to befriend the starstruck stenographer — Lynnette Perry, all gasping, fluttering vowels and matchstick legs — who is being

menaced by that blend of the stolid and slimy, K.C. Wilson's industrialist.

But the third is the one that most blatantly aims for the heart-valves. A tiny human hedgehog comes apologetically snuffling through the hotel doors. It is Barry James's Ono, a Jewish accountant dying of cancer and naively eager to compensate for a wasted life: as the lyrics all too characteristically put it, "Here's the place where the great ones walk, here's the place where the smart ones talk." The baron dissuades the manager from throwing him out and gives him financial tips and, better, confidence. And off he bumbles to an upbeat death in Paris, a

Beatrix Potter hero defying Becker's expressionism, not the most emotionally authentic of dramatic occasions. Never mind. There are distractions and compensations. Robert Wright and George Forrest's songs can become bland and samey, and more jazz, more peppy dance-numbers would probably help. But at best the music has a brassy bustle, as well as a feel for the 1920s. The tide-song, though reminiscent of a celebrated number in *A Chorus Line*, has some of the sweetly-sour lift of Kurt Weill. It introduces a sense of Weimar missing elsewhere in the production.

A different director and designer might have opted for a bit of

Beckmann, Dix, and gaudy, garish expressionism. Tune and Tony Walton may in some ways be too conventional here. There are times when stranger, more disturbing things could be happening on what, apart from a swing door, some square glass pillars and rather a lot of gilded chairs, is a pretty spare, bare set. Yet when the cast is thrusting its way one by one into the foyer, or assembling en masse for a tea dance, or pitching into a collective Charleston, doubts disappear. The imagery is beguiling, the tone sure, the momentum hard to resist — and, it almost seems, *Grand Hotel* as good a show as New York believes.

ARTS BRIEF

Home for Haydn

FOR the first time ever, all of Joseph Haydn's 106 surviving symphonies are to be performed in the house where the composer lived and worked for 40 years: the Esterházy Palace in Eisenstadt, Austria. The project, begun this summer with the first 12 symphonies played in three concerts, will take eight years to complete, and a new orchestra, "The Haydn Academy", has been formed for the purpose. Adviser to the project is the Haydn scholar, H.C. Robbins Landon.

Aiming low

THIS could be the answer to the beleaguered British film industry's prayers: low-budget movies. Would-be film-makers are invited to attend the second of the London Film Workshop's weekend sessions on low-budget film-making. The first, on producing "ultra low budget" feature films, attracted more than 100 people. The second, aimed at writers, is called "Screenwriting for the 90s: Selling your script to Hollywood". It will be held at London's Metro Cinema on July 25-26; cost £95. Further details on 071-351 7748.

Last chance...

ONE of those bands that is rarely away from the concert circuit, The House Of Love has played in London twice since April and a further date is confirmed for September 24 at the Albert Hall. The group, led by singer and songwriter Guy Chadwick, remains one of the more successful of the retro-rock acts that regularly enliven the lower half of the Top 40. With a new album, *Babe Rainbow*, out this week, they finish their current tour with shows at Twickenry, Buckley (0244 550782) today; Manchester University (061 275 2930) tomorrow; and King Tut's Wah Wah Hut, Glasgow (041 221 5279) Friday and Saturday.

THEATRE: *Me and My Friend* at the Chichester Festival

Dignity undiminished by distance

Gillian Fowles's subtle play, *Me and My Friend*, is a tender and alarming in quick succession. It began its stage life two summers ago at the Soho Poly, a very different theatre from the Minerva in Chichester.

In London, Fowles's characters skirmished on a minute, L-shaped stage, in front of an audience warned not to stand up hastily or risk dashing out its brains on the ceiling. The Minerva, however, for all that it is Chichester's studio theatre, has a large polygonal stage, a distant roof, and variable seating that for this production is ranged on all five sides of the acting area.

This wide and open stage would make the play feel very different even if nothing else had been changed, but Ian Rickson's production makes a very significant alteration: the four characters are no longer middle-aged but young, credibly in their 20s, and this adds that extra turn of the screw to their predicament. For all four of them have served time in a mental hospital and are being "returned" to the community.

Fowles shows them in the early stage of rehabilitation: two couples awkwardly accustoming themselves to the principles of self-help in two council flats set aside as halfway houses.

Bunny (Jonathan Morris) has wrecked his marriage through fear of the marriage



In the halfway house: Doon Mackichan as Julia, Theresa Fresson as Robin

bed: Robin (Theresa Fresson) became tenderly attached to her little son, Oz (Tom Hollander) once a postman, went to pieces when his mother walked into a Ford Granada, and forgot his way to once familiar roads; and Julia (Doon Mackichan) found her thoughts over-occupied with men.

The play's structure is simple and strong: first, we see the two men in their flat; next the women in the flat above; finally they meet at a party valiantly organised by Oz in

order to bring them together. Fowles's writing is rich in affectionate humour and we laugh at the gaudiness of her characters. Yet the laughter never diminishes their dignity as human beings trying, with patchy success, to take up the disciplines of social life.

Fowles neither sentimentalises nor condescends to that, a truly remarkable feat, and the cast respond with performances that dovetail beautifully together. There is one moment when Hollander's excellent Oz places a parcel

one way on his sheet of brown paper, then another way, and goes back to the first one, not building a big production number out of his second and third thoughts, just making it casually real.

Rickson's direction finds many other occasions to make character and situation live in this little world, this deceptively safe haven where thunderous knocks on the door suggest vividly how fearful the larger world still seems.

JEREMY KINGSTON

OPERA: Gluck at Covent Garden; Puccini at the QEH

Pure perfection — whatever the period

Having failed, embarrassingly solo (but with feeling), against Welsh National Opera's recent production of *Iphigénie en Tauride*, I should by logic respond positively to the English Bach Festival's one-night stand "in period style" at Covent Garden. I did, but logic had little to do with it.

It would be easy to make mock of EBF's over-balletic Priestesses — "Frappé!" they urge Iphigénia at the sacrificial altar, pointing a dainty toe and cocking a wrist in unison, as if they were fairies in *Iolanthe* — but far rather than than WNO's ghastly, pretentious old bag-ladies.

Or question the costumes out of EBF stock, wondering whether ostrich feathers are politically correct this year.

and noting that by chance the best-out frock was worn not by the protagonist but by the Greek Woman with her half-dozen lines of recitative. Or query the whole visual concept: composers habitually work ahead of their time, and *Iphigénie* breathes the air of early David, not the Watteau readily available to EBF. Or mention that direction is direction, regardless of "period", and that there was little evidence of it here.

No matter: the performance was profoundly stirring thanks to fine conducting and playing, two outstanding singers, and a certain honesty and Schillerian naivety of intent. Marc Minkowski's conducting of the EBF Baroque Orchestra did full justice to Gluck's genius. Light, colourful textures, no heedless hustling of tempo, finely judged expression that avoided blatant romanticism — all added up to a reading pulsating with poetic feeling and chaste grandeur. And the EBF performed the score complete not, like WNO, cutting the bits with which they couldn't be bothered.

For Jennifer Smith's assumption of the title role only

superlatives will do: gloriously clear, idiomatic French, heroic stamina, rock-steady line, ideal purity of tone, above all innate nobility of bearing. Andreas Jäger's equally communicative French declaration as Pyrrhus gave constant pleasure; his tenor is wiry, but true. Sadly, Russell Smythe's Orestes sacrificed line and fineness of sound to volume and woolly amplitude of tone — he was out of scale with the rest of the cast. Donald Maxwell projected Thos's aria with appropriate ferocity, and the chorus was first-rate.

Is there a greater opera than *Iphigénie*? Not that I know of, and were EBF giving six performances instead of just one, I'd go to them all.

RODNEY MILNES

Passion off stage

A CONCERT performance of a Puccini opera is a contradiction in terms: so much is geared to theatrical representation. Though *Manon Lescaut* is not now in the repertoire of any regular British company, it seemed a curious choice for the Chelsea Opera Group.

Nevertheless, at the Queen Elizabeth Hall with professional soloists lined up in front of an adequate, mainly amateur orchestra and chorus, Andrew Greenwood's conducting revealed an intelligent concern for the broad phrase, if less for pungent detail.

Janice Watson was boldly

not always avoiding stiltiness but colouring the voice with skill. Manon's ardour came more easily to her than the character's fecklessness. But for the tragic ending she found much feeling.

That scene also brought expressive character from Anthony Mee as Des Grieux, who had earlier sung with more generalised fervour. Keith Latham's Lescaut was efficiently sung, but almost without any sense of relationship to the other principals, whereas Stephen Richardson's Genotte did as much as he could in a concert context.

NOEL GOODWIN

RADIO REVIEW

All the traits of the union

Stateside and countryside have been the main Radio 4 themes lately. A new series of documentaries, *Your Place or Mine?*, with alternating programmes from Britain and America, began with an American report on Sedona in Arizona. This rocky spot is the supposed birthplace of the Apache Indians, but nowadays there are not many Indians around. The place has been invaded by seekers of spiritual growth, who believe there is an "abundance of strong earth energies" there.

But these earlier arrivals were now rather miffed by the hordes of tourists coming for a quick spiritual fix — and some of them had set up small superior tour companies to take serious people to the best sacred spots. This programme was deftly constructed, concealing scepticism at first, then delicately letting it emerge.

This was the best of the American programmes for the Independence Day weekend.

The Queen of the Okefenokee was an enjoyable evocation of another Eden, the swamp land of mid-Georgia with its floating islands, but it did not have the same bite. An old man chuckled over the bonies of moonshine that used to be hidden in tree-stumps, and acquired a woman rejoiced that the only sounds in the swamp were "those that God had put there", and we duly heard some vigorous splashing...

The magazine programme for Independence Day, *Age to Age*, was even more perfunctory, with three sketchy items vaguely linked to the idea of the American Dream. But one learnt a few facts: many 17th-century immigrants did not like it at all, and came back; Irving Berlin's *God Bless America* was laughed at in the first world war and had to wait till the second for success; and President Nixon will probably be fully rehabilitated at the next Republican convention.

DERWENT MAY

TELEVISION REVIEW

Brushes with the Bill

What actually happens when you are arrested and taken to a police station? Is interrogation by detectives as brutal and humiliating — or as formal and polite — as the two sides in the slanging match between the police and their critics would like us to think?

First Tuesday's far from uncritical reporters were allowed to spend five weeks filming the Belgrave Road cop-shop in Birmingham (Under Interrogation, ITV, last night). Their findings suggest that the truth about interviews in custody is much less melodramatic than is often claimed, but also that there is no reason to assume that recent changes in the law have yet put corrupt police officers out of business.

One must assume that the programme editors selected the cases which would place the police in the least favourable light. That is quite legitimate. One must also assume that the police were on their best behaviour while the cameras were there. That is also legitimate.

On balance, all but one of the police officers shown came out of it well. Two women detectives, Brummitt versions of Cagney and Lacey, were the stars of the show. They interrogated a plausible, articulate young man who had poured paraffin over his girlfriend. Twenty minutes later the woman had 35 per cent burns; still she covered up for him. Their handling of the man's interrogations was courteous and fair. They also got their conviction.

One detective fell foul of the 1984 Police and Criminal Evidence Act ("Pace"). This lays down that all interviews must take place in an interview room, with audio and video recordings; every visit to suspects in the cells must be logged by a custody officer. The detective in question

apparently committed two breaches of these rules while being filmed. In one, he paid a visit to the suspect in his cell which was not logged. In another, he sought to persuade the suspect to plead guilty to two charges in return for others being dropped; he did this during an interview without a video and without his presence being logged.

Both cases may appear trivial enough, but they were sufficient to prove that the guidelines can be circumvented. A law professor who was interviewed emphasised that the detective had not sought to obtain a conviction of a person he knew to be innocent. But, he added, the two incidents proved that the use of video cameras alone did not rule out abuses.

The conclusion is obvious: if an over-zealous officer can circumvent Pace rules for a relatively harmless purpose, a corrupt one might do so for an illegitimate purpose. You can install the best technology, but you cannot stop a bent copper.

DANIEL JOHNSON

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Minister without music

David Toop asks what Bruno Lyon, Mitterrand's Minister of Rock, has achieved since his appointment

What is the greatest mystery in popular music? Is it the birthplace of Robert Johnson, the real cause of Elvis Presley's death, or the true colour of Tina Turner's hair?

All of these puzzles are overshadowed by the nature of French rock. What is it, where is it and why is it not? Much international hilarity ensued after the appointment by President Mitterrand in 1989 of a Minister for Rock, Bruno Lyon, dubbed Monsieur Rock, was empowered with the unenviable task of nurturing a beast that will refuse to thrive and perform in normal circumstances unless conditions are hostile.

So how has official rock and sanctioned rebellion progressed during the reign of Monsieur Rock? Has French popular music flourished? Has it conquered the notorious French resistance or, indeed, the scorn of the world?

My enquiries were met with scepticism. Antoine De Caunes, now famous in Britain for his fracturing of the English language in the course of presenting television programmes such as *Rapido*, has strong doubts. "When I happened to know they were doing a Ministry of Rock I was very amused and disappointed," he admits. "It's two ideas that don't fit together for me. Rock, as far as I understand it and

as far as I was raised, was a music that was supposed to carry a certain social disagreement or comment — music done by angry young men and not people paid by the government to spread this anger."

Antoine does concede that material help in the form of new venues would be constructive. His concern is the familiar worry that state-aided art is enfeebled or compromised by its alignment with bureaucracy. On the other hand, some promising acts have emerged from a ministry competition to discover and encourage new bands. De Caunes cites two bands — Les Innocents and Les

Coquines — and a rapper named MC Solar. "He's very famous at the moment in France. He's doing some rap, which is not particularly a French idiom. But he's doing it in French at last."

Antoine's last meeting with Bruno Lyon was less encouraging. "He was doing a kind of research to check what people like me from the TV would think about a TV music station in France," he says. "I don't believe in it because there is already MTV and there is another channel. People don't look at this kind of TV in France. I think it's an idea of the Eighties now."

Government departments move with painful slowness by contrast with the blip-culture attention span of pop. In Britain, our image of French rock can be equally reduced. Perhaps we lampoon Johnny



Les Nègresses Vertes: one of the rock groups that have had a brief moment of fame in France in the last few years

Halliday or look back nostalgically at Serge Gainsbourg and Juliette Gréco. Recent acts which we award contemporary credibility such as Les Nègresses Vertes and Mano Negra were part of a wave which has dissipated.

"Everybody talks about Paris as the place where all the music mixes," says De Caunes. "like African, Arabian, Spanish, French, rock, blues, jazz, anything you want. I think it went back to this time when all these musics were mixing together but there's not any new

band, any new act, except MC Solar. At the moment there's nothing exciting happening, we have to face it."

Lydie Barbarian works as a music writer for *Libération*, as well as presenting radio shows on independent rock and rap. For the last five years she has lived in London, recording the shows at Bush House for broadcast in France. "I moved here for a reason," she confesses.

That reason was the impoverished French rock scene. Like Antoine De Caunes, she has mixed feelings

about nationalised revolt. However, she does believe that the ministry can usefully promote French bands abroad. The London appearance of a band named Federation of French Funk during the France en Direct Festival was a good example of this function, although it is hard to imagine the Arts Council of Great Britain supporting any band that dared to award itself a nationalistic title such as Bureau of British Blues.

"First of all, France is very different from England," Lydie

points out. "All the young people here like to be in a band. In France there's not the tradition of forming bands. I'm sure there are loads of bands in France but because they like English music so much, they're just copying what's going on here."

So, finally we solve the mystery of French rock. It's our fault. There seems only one course of action for Bruno Lyon. Design a caring, sharing Nineties logo for rock and then sell off shares. A little bit of cut-throat privatisation may be just the shot in the arm French rock needs.

An exhibition about the history of the River Elbe opens in Dresden, as East Germans begin to seek their lost traditions

River that flows through a museum

The last two years have seen many East Germans seeking to revive attitudes which prevailed before 1989, when regional identity mattered more than national identity. Treated as poor relations by most of their western neighbours, many Saxons, Brandenburgers and Mecklenburgers have found comfort and confidence in the study of their own territorial traditions — an activity that was frowned on during the 40 years of communist rule.

The German Historical Museum (an organisation, not a place) has now given this process a boost with a giant exhibition about the river Elbe, jointly curated with the National Museum of Prague, which has just opened in Dresden. In preparation for two years, the exhibition, called *The Elbe — A Life Story*, was the idea of Countess Marie Louise von Plessen who, in the wake of the political changes in 1989, wanted "to uncover the real map of Europe".

Organised topographically rather than chronologically, it begins at the



Lure for Romantic painters: a view of the Elbe near Altona, by Johann Joachim Faber (1840)

river's source in the Giant Mountains of Bohemia, tracing its 700-mile course through Dresden, Magdeburg and Hamburg until it meets the North Sea at Cuxhaven. The architecture of the exhibition mimics the river with a softly curving and winding light blue corridor, branching off into individual rooms dealing with towns, tributaries and crossing-points along the river's course.

Its varying water levels have denied the Elbe the commercial importance of the Rhine; nor has it shared the Rhine's mythological significance. But, as this exhibition shows, the Elbe has been for many centuries an important channel for ideas between north and south, introducing Greek and Roman antiquity to the north and conveying Enlightenment ideas from the Protestant north to the Catholic south.

In an introduction to the catalogue, President Vaclav Havel writes of the river's significance for Bohemia as "a means of communication, a meeting with the outside world."

The Elbe was a favourite haunt of Romantic painters like Caspar David Friedrich and Johann Christian Christian Dahl, fascinated by the effect of moonlight, darkness and changes of light on the river, and it inspired Wagner, a native of

Dresden, who composed the music for the Rhine Maidens not at the Rhine but at the Elbe.

The exhibition opens out into a large space devoted to the city of Dresden, known as the Florence of the Elbe and one of the most beautiful cities in Europe before it was destroyed almost at the end of the second world war. Dresden's baroque glories, most of them the products of the reign of August the Strong at the end of the 17th century, are displayed along with photographs of the city's destruction by Allied bombers in February 1945.

Throughout the exhibition, the river is presented as a witness to history, most recently to the division of Germany, with the Elbe forming part of the inner German border. The opening of that border is movingly recorded on a video film from November 1989, showing a brass band crossing the river from a village in the east to the west for the first time in 40 years.

The most politically sensitive section of the exhibition is devoted to

the Sudetenland, a German-speaking region of Bohemia which voted to join Hitler's Reich in 1938 and from which three million Germans were expelled at the end of the war. A little wooden trailer used by a German family to transport all its possessions is displayed here, along with material documenting the massacre of 2,700 Germans at Aussig in the Sudetenland on July 31, 1945.

The theme of war is present throughout this exhibition, from the huge battles of the Thirty Years War to the concentration camps at Theresienstadt during the second world war. For Countess von Plessen, the exhibition has the aim of "cultivating an awareness of the impoverishment of cultural richness through human damage."

DENIS STAUNTON

The exhibition is at the Deutsches Hygiene Museum in Dresden until September 20; at the Deutsches Historisches Museum in Berlin from October 23 to January 3, 1993; and at the National Museum in Prague from March 5 to May 30, 1993.

Passport to France Times/WineShare competition: win part of a vineyard

Name your own wine

Since last Saturday, The Times in association with WineShare has offered readers the chance to become a vigneron. Today is the last in the series of this four-part competition offering readers the chance to own 150 vines for ten years at the Domaine du Grand Mayne, in the Côtes de Duras appellation contrôlée district of France. These vines will produce up to 30 cases of wine every year.

This quality wine-producing area borders on the Bordeaux appellation and its wines are made from classic Bordeaux varieties — cabernet sauvignon, cabernet franc and merlot; sauvignon blanc, semillon and muscadelle. Your first year's produce, the 1992 vintage, will be picked this autumn. The wine will be made and shipped to you, free, next spring by WineShare. You will receive 30 cases (360 bottles) of wine — red, white or

both according to your taste. The bottles will be labelled with your name.

As part of the prize, the winner and a partner will visit the vineyard this autumn, flying to Bordeaux for a long weekend in the French countryside. You can help pick the grapes, eat and drink among the vines in the *chais* where your wine will be gently fermenting. The weekend will include visits to the surrounding vineyards of Duras and the Bordeaux area, with plenty of opportunities to try the local cuisine and, of course, the different wines.

Ten runners up will each receive a one year lease on a 50-vine row at Domaine du Grand Mayne and the produce from these vines — ten cases from the 1992 vintage, labelled and delivered free to your home by WineShare.

How to enter: answer the question right and send your answer and the answers to the



Own part of a French vineyard: drink your own wine

previous three questions (the first of the four appeared in Saturday's Weekend Times) marking each answer "Day 1", "Day 2" etc. on a postcard with your name, address and daytime telephone number to: The Times/WineShare Competition, 5 Britons Court, London, EC8S 6NG.

QUESTION 4

In which year did Côtes de Duras receive its Appellation Contrôlée?

Rules: The competition is open to all UK residents aged 18 and over. Employees of Times Newspapers Ltd, WineShare, their families or agents are not eligible. Entries must



be received by Monday July 20, 1992. Winners will be notified by Friday July 24, 1992. The editor's decision is final. Times competition rules apply, available on request.

A vintage opportunity

WINESHARE began in 1986 at Domaine du Grand Mayne. It has been so successful that WineShare are now launching their second vineyard. Château Constantin-Chevalier, in the Côtes du Luberon in the heart of Provence.

Château Constantin-Chevalier is renowned to have been named after Emperor Constantin the Great, the property covers some 100

acres of which 50 acres are currently planted with vines. Both WineShare vineyards are planted with the noble grapes that make the finest wines of the area. The two vineyards have different

styles of wine: both are committed to the WineShare ideal of giving you quality wine at an affordable price.

The rental cost on 150 vines at either vineyard is £150 a year plus VAT. If 30 cases of wine a year is too much for you, a row of 50 vines will produce ten cases for an annual rent of £50 plus VAT. All you pay for after that is the cost of producing the wine and the cost of shipping it to

you. Subscribers receive a twice-yearly bulletin and a personalised label.

Readers of The Times who wish to subscribe to WineShare will receive a 10 per cent discount on the first year's rental. For information write to WineShare, 46 Longley Road, Tooting Graveney, London, SW17 9LL or call 081 672 9967, quoting ref: The Times. This offer is valid until December 31, 1992.

WITH her wild-eyed beauty and rebellious nature, Mathilda May seems made to play Colette. She even bears a close resemblance to the naive country girl whose passions charmed and shocked the Paris of the belle époque. May, now aged 28 and the veteran of 23 other French and Italian films, does look stunning as the writer in Danny Huston's *Devenir Colette* (Becoming Colette), which opened in Paris last week, but thanks to the demands of a Franco-German-American co-production and a cliché-ridden screenplay, she barely gets the chance to do more than sketch the chief episodes of Colette's early years in the city.

A love story and a tale of Colette's struggle to break free from Henry Gauthier-Villars, her husband and unscrupulous Svengali, the film offers a sumptuous gaslit and velvet-upholstered vision of the Paris of the Moulin Rouge, but it is severely hampered by creaky,

CINEMA IN FRANCE

When Colette broke free



Mathilda May: rebel

telescoped plotting, the usual quota of gratuitous sex scenes and the corniest of American English dialogue, all a necessity these days for any French film hoping to turn a profit.

May's English-speaking Colette is also somewhat overshadowed by Klaus Maria Brandauer, who reeks of roguish Austrian charm as Gauthier-Villars, the

publisher-journalist known as Willy who encouraged his wife's writing but passed it off as his own. The film revolves round the dissolution of Willy's marriage and Colette's awakening to the sensual pleasures of Paris, mostly in the form of a three-way liaison with Polaire, a noted actress of the day nicely played by Virginia Madsen.

May, who won a César award last year for her part in Chabrol's *Le Cri du Hibou*, seemed herself in Colette's writing and says she found much of herself in the writer. Like Colette, who tried a bit of everything, including a stint on the stage, May is restless. The daughter of a Turkish-Jewish writer, she trained as a dancer, graduating top of her class at the Paris Conservatoire, and converted to the screen after she was discovered by Myrrian Bru, her agent. Her recent films include *Naked Tango*, in which she beat Isabelle Adjani to the part. She is just about to launch a pop record, and told *Le Figaro*: "Like Colette, I'm seeking freedom of action, of decision. That's why I made this movie, the logical follow-up to my dancing career. I've lived a succession of experiences, happy or unhappy, but I haven't got everything worked out yet."

CHARLES BREMNER

ART IN SPAIN

Joky Velazquez

work during the last 12 years.

"Velazquez did not need to paint in order to survive," she observes. "He was in the court of Felipe IV with various jobs at the royal palace and this enabled him to become a very individual painter. His technique is difficult to copy because he hardly used any paint at all. One of his hidden trademarks is the first set of brush strokes he made to clean the background of his paintings." The book highlights the genius of his impressionist style, the delicate white lace ruff of a collar proving to be the barest, translucent stroke under magnification.

Carmen Garrido acknowledges that the scientific studies

of the paintings are similar to those being carried out on, for example, the Rembrandts in Holland, but the analysis of the pigments was particularly thorough, using four different tests, including stratum cross-sections.

The X-rays of the works also show how Velazquez would experiment while painting, sometimes forgetting to paint over his changes. The most famous example is the five-legged horse mounted by Felipe IV. In others, he painted numerous horses' legs before he felt they were right.

The origins, now revealed, of his portrait of Mariana of Austria, both the second wife and the niece of his ageing

patron Felipe IV, show the artist had a mischievous wit. The X-rays reveal that Velazquez decided she was so like her uncle and husband that he incestuously took one of the latter's portraits, painted over the upwards curling moustaches, added a few feminine details and there she was.

The next volume by the Prado's team will be on Hieronymus Bosch, followed by Goya and El Greco. The museum only has space to show 1,500 of its 8000 works (the government has "stolen" for the Thyssen Collection the nearby annex the Prado had fought for years to obtain) but Carmen Garrido says at least the Prado can undertake such new studies as these because it has so many masterpieces.

EDWARD OWEN
Velazquez by Carmen Garrido. Museo del Prado, 9,000 pesetas (£50).

Someone to watch over them

This week a campaign for more child psychotherapists seeks government support. Margaret Drabble, who helped launch the project, says the need is real

Five years ago this week *The Times* published an interview with me in which I tried to explain why I supported a campaign for more child psychotherapists. As a once depressed child of a seriously depressed mother, I argued then, and argue now, that the role of the trained psychotherapist can be vital in helping traumatised, abused or suffering children.

I helped to launch the Child Psychotherapy Trust, of which I am vice-president, which has been working to spread knowledge of the work of child psychotherapists. Yesterday, on its fifth birthday, the trust held a news conference together with the Association of Child Psychotherapists at the House of Lords to announce an early day motion calling on the government to support organised funding for training child psychotherapists within the NHS.

Why the trust, and why the need for this appeal? The trust was founded because many of those working in the field of child health care, and many concerned outsiders, were acutely aware that the provision of help for children suffering from mental problems was both inadequate and unevenly distributed through the country. Helping traumatised children is not an area in which we can expect to achieve overnight results. Children who have endured bereavements, family abuse or confusion, or sudden shocks, may need years of patient unravelling of their often inarticulate woes. They need a long term, trusting relationship with an understanding adult.

In the five years since the trust was formed, I believe we have grown more conscious of the possibility and complexities of childhood suffering. Various sensationalised cases of child abuse have surfaced, and the deep social anxieties aroused by the Cleveland case are still with us. Although a great deal of money has been spent on the investigation in Cleveland, none of it has been used to employ qualified child psychotherapists, but recently the trust was approached to help in the training of those who are.

At least the subject of abuse is now something we can think and talk about, and that is perhaps a step towards prevention. People are com-

ing forward now and telling stories of experiences repressed for 30 and 40 years, of lives thwarted or even ruined by events that occurred long ago. Of course such stories should be treated with caution — as indeed they are by the trained specialist. But at least a proportion of these indicate decades of unnecessary and often intolerable suffering, which could have been alleviated or healed altogether if help had been available at the right time.

Although progress has been made since the trust's foundation, there is still a serious shortage of provision, and one of the reasons for this shortage is very striking indeed. At the moment, nearly all child psychotherapists have to pay for their own training. This seems very odd, when we consider that they are employed within the framework of the NHS, and that their work is formally

supported by many professional and voluntary bodies, ranging from the Royal College of Psychiatrists and the British Paediatric Association to the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children to ChildLine. Surely, like other specialists, they should be funded within the NHS, not out of their own pockets or by piecemeal arrangements?

We do not expect doctors, nurses, midwives and paediatricians to pay their own way or to scabble for sponsorship.

The implications of the lack of funding are obvious. Many who would like to train, and would be personally well suited to this demanding calling, are simply unable to afford it. The training is, necessarily, long, and therefore expensive. At the moment there are only 254 qualified professionals in the whole of the UK. We urgently need more, and if we are to have more, we must begin to train new applicants. The course is a four-year post-graduate training. We need to expand now, if we are to have enough therapists for tomorrow. It is always difficult to persuade the public of the urgency of treatment that may take a long time to prove its worth. The nation is understandably gripped by the dramatic story of a little girl born to the US for a bowel and liver transplant. This is a matter of high-technology surgery, of minute-by-minute reporting, of royal intervention, of life and death. It is less easy to identify with the anguish of parents of a child whose suffering



Help at hand: author Margaret Drabble, the once depressed child of a seriously depressed mother

is not of the body but of the mind, where causes are obscure, and cure often uncertain and slow. It is difficult to publicise cases — and indeed, the therapeutic process itself, as well as professional ethics, forbid such publicity. It is not easy to fight for your cause if you are trained to be discreet and to keep confidences.

But occasionally, even in this hidden realm, an event can occur which catches all our sympathy, and which suggests most forcibly the very nature of the special emotional vulnerability of childhood. Take the recent case of the two-year-old boy discovered alone in his father's house with his father's dead body. The father, who had died from natural causes, apparently while watching television, had already been dead for several days. The child had fed himself for himself, foraging for food, unable to clean or wash himself, until he was eventually discovered and taken to hospital. The image of him that appeared in the paper was of a little, tired, old-man-child, wearily warding off the intrusive camera with one raised arm. No villains here, no abuse, no negligence — just one of those natural tragedies which could happen at any time, and which we all fear. Yet who lacks the imagination to see that one of the very worst parts of

that child's ordeal was his own incomprehension of what happened to his father, himself, and all his known world? Who would not fear for him recurrent nightmares, at best? Who would not predict that he might well need not only loving care but expert help to recover from such an extraordinarily disturbing event?

The human condition is mysterious and fearful to all of us, however well we manage to control or conceal our fears. How much worse it is for the child, who has not yet learned the means of self defence and self preservation. The Child Psychotherapy Trust recognises that our responses to many childhood problems — bedwetting, school refusal, tantrums, depression, withdrawal, speech difficulties — is to say "Won't they just grow out of it?" And, indeed, sometimes they do. But sometimes they do not. Psychotherapy may not always be an appropriate treatment, but sometimes it is the only one that offers a long term solution to a deep rooted trouble. Conversely, sometimes one or two meetings, in a helpful and friendly atmosphere, can make an immense difference to parents who are prepared to bring their anxieties into the open.

The trust argues that, as a first step to improving provisions, we need 100 four-year trainee posts and a training grant of £5,000 per student per year. This is a modest proposal, supported by the trust and its vice-presidents, who include Joan Lester and Emma Nicholson. We should make sure it is accepted.

Wordsworth, who understood that the child is father of the man, wrote: *Suffering is permanent, obscure and dark.*

And shares the nature of infinity. If we make an effort, we can all remember the intimacies of childhood, when one hot summer lasts for ten years of happiness, when one hour shut up in a bedroom by hurt pride or any angry parent can last for days of misery. The suffering of childhood is often obscure and dark and may seem infinite, but, with the right help, it need not be permanent. We should make sure that the help is readily available, throughout the country. At the moment there are only four child psychotherapists practising north of Birmingham. It is hard to believe that childhood distress is as unevenly distributed. What would we say if we discovered that only 2 per cent of the country's obstetricians or dentists lived north of the Trent?

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An age of solidarity

Olive Parsons, communist founder of Collets, on retirement at 100

Olive Parsons, who helped found Collets bookshop in 1934, is one of a diminishing breed. She went to Cambridge before the first world war and rubbed shoulders with the likes of George Bernard Shaw and Sidney and Beatrice Webb during the inter-war years.

Now a sprightly 100 years old, she vividly remembers setting up the shop at Number 66 in London's Charing Cross Road which became a haven for socialists. Along with Eva Collet Reckitt, the principal founder, she took over the store that had housed the "bomb shop", so named for its links with anarchists.

The shop was officially called Henderson's and was described by Ms Collet Reckitt as "the haunt of advanced poets and elderly anarchists".

Born into a wealthy Quaker family Ms Collet Reckitt used her inheritance to set up the shop. Mrs Parsons says: "Eva was persuaded to take on the 'bomb shop' by the Communist Party and a group of socialists."

"It was a very exciting time politically, and we used to go on anti-fascist demonstrations. The shop was a debating forum and lots of people from the shop went to fight in the Spanish Civil War."

Mrs Parsons joined the Communist Party in 1937 and has been active on the left ever since, although nowadays she supports the Labour party.

She remained on the board of Collets right up until her hundredth birthday in March, when she decided to retire, finally finding it too much of a strain to attend meetings, particularly without a car.

She lives in Hampstead surrounded by books, paintings and potted plants. She has a vast family, with numerous grandchildren and great

grandchildren, whose pictures adorn every surface in her sitting room.

Mrs Parsons' early socialist leanings were not to the liking of her family, who were prominent Liberals. Her maternal grandfather was Samuel Montagu, the Liberal MP and banker, and her uncle, Edwin Montagu, was also a Liberal MP. "My mother did not approve at all of my friends and so when I was 17 she sent me to Germany to do art. I only spent three months there and my uncle eventually persuaded my parents to let me go to Cambridge. I went up to Girton College in 1911 where I read English and French."

Her family also disapproved of her plan to marry Douglas Parsons, known as Henry, who was a communist. But they married anyway, in a registry office, in 1925.

Since Mrs Parsons stood down from the Collets board, the company has decided to close its last remaining bookshop on the Charing Cross Road. Collets will now concentrate on its subscription service from its office in Great Russell Street, London.

Today's retailing world is very different from that of the 1930s, when it cost just £6.17 to take over the prime site of the "bomb shop".

"Books have become so expensive nowadays," Mrs Parsons says. "Businesses are closing down all over the place and I think the whole trade is in a very bad state."

Collets secured a highly lucrative deal in 1945 with the former Soviet Union as the official agent for the export and import of books. But Mrs Parsons says, "I never approved of Stalin. I did approve of Gorbachev; he did so much for peace."

NICHOLAS WATT

MARTIN BRIDGALL



Vivid memories: Olive Parsons, co-founder of Collets

Gut instincts meet women's intuition

Gillian Shephard has gathered a gang of 12 women and men to advise her on women's issues

Gillian Shephard, the employment secretary, was criticised for holding breakfast meetings with other working women when she was minister of state at the Treasury.

"There were some very snide comments in the *Financial Times* and the next day there was this letter saying 'nobody would have raised a grey eyebrow if it had been reported in your paper that the Chancellor was meeting businessmen'. So I rang the letter-writer up and she helped me set up a working breakfast in Manchester and we've kept in touch ever since."

This is how Mrs Shephard explains the appointment, to her new "working party on women's issues", of Kay Coleman, chief executive of a clothing company in Oldham.

Other appointments to the 12-strong group — Mrs Shephard's doughty dozen — which met for the first time on Monday, seem to have been equally subjective. There is Margaret Seymour, who runs a swimming pool engineering



First meeting of the Women's Issues Working Group: "I'd like us to really fizz," Mrs Shephard (third from the right) says

business in Scotland, Sue Rorstad, chairman and managing director of Poppies, a franchise cleaning company based in the northeast and Graham Millar, the managing director of Nestlé Rowntree in York.

More predictable presences are that of Joanna Foster, chair of the Equal Opportunities Commission, Lady Howe, chair of Business in the Community's Women's Economic Development Team which is responsible for the Opportunity 2000 initiative and Baroness Denton, parliamentary under-secretary of state at the DTI and co-chair of the Women's National Commission.

Peter Davis, chairman of Reed International and deputy chairman of Business in the Community, Sheila Forbes —

who was group personnel director for Storehouse when she was chosen, although she has since resigned from the company after its reorganisation — Post Office chairman Sir Bryan Nicholson, Dr Susan McRae, a senior fellow at the Policy Studies Institute and Sue Slipman, director of the National Council for One Parent Families complete the lineup.

"It is not meant to be a representative body," Mrs Shephard says. "It is meant to be a group that can help me." Nevertheless, she takes pains to point out that "they have widely different backgrounds and will have very different ideas."

Ms Foster laments the death of the Advisory Group on Women's Employment Issues

which she considered "a much more diverse body involving women's organisations, educational organisations and trade unions as well as employers". She regards the new group as a worryingly limited way of replacing it.

Mrs Shephard retorts, crisply, that the Advisory Group had already died of natural causes in January, and was in no way killed off, as Ms Foster implies, by the new outfit.

The agenda for the first meeting, on Monday, was after-school childcare. "So that when we come to look at what's on the ground and come to work with the TECS (training and enterprise councils) we will have all these ideas and be enormously enriched,"

Mrs Shephard says. She says she will commission reports if she considers them necessary, but appears to be banking almost exclusively on off-the-cuff ideas generated in her informal think-tank. She says great store by gut instincts and women's intuition. "I'd like us to really fizz on one thing, get action on it, report back and go on to something else," she says.

Ms Slipman agrees. "I suppose my goals are much more strategic and limited than Joanna's, and I believe we must go for strategic advantage in limited areas. The Advisory Group had so many vested interests on it that not much was accomplished."

Asking the members before the meeting what they hoped to get out of the working

group, gave a clearer indication than anything of the difference between male and female committee-speak. The men produced carefully prepared comments, cautiously couched: "It is vital that industry maximises the potential of all our workforce, and it is quite evident that women are still an under-used resource," said Sir Bryan. "I'm not going to be drawn on specifics," said Mr Davis, "but when I joined Reed six years ago as chief executive one of the key priorities I identified in a letter to all our managers throughout the world was to put the issue of women on our agenda."

"where do we dump the kids, it's quality of life that's important. Women don't want to become more like men."

Mrs Shephard says "although we need 'family friendly' policies which might well help men too in the long run, it happens at the moment that they're mainly helping

women, and they are still women's issues".

VICTORIA MCKEE

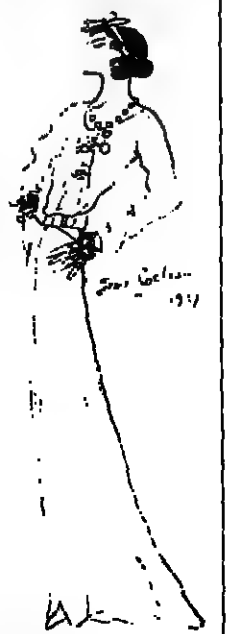
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CORRECTION

The book *Refuge Scholars: Conversations with Tess Simpson* costs £9.50 plus p&h not £19.50 as stated last week.

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We also need a hard working secretary to support a key managerial position within the Merchandising Group. Applicants should have a keen interest in merchandising and marketing together with a sound secretarial background and a knowledge of spreadsheets. Initiative, a flexible approach and a sense of humour are prerequisites. As well as routine tasks, there will be every opportunity for involvement in the business with room to progress for the right individuals. Salary circa £12.6k

Please reply (stating current salary) to Irene Daley, Human Resources Manager, MSP Group Limited, MSP House, 211 Lower Richmond Road, Richmond, Surrey TW9 4LN. (No agencies)

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FINANCIAL TIMES

EUROPE'S BUSINESS NEWSPAPER

SECRETARY - c£15,500 per annum

We are seeking to recruit a bright, competent secretary to work with a small high-grade team in its Database Publishing unit.

The successful candidate will have excellent secretarial skills (100/50 wpm) and both IBM and Apple wordprocessing experience. Educated to 'A' level standard, you must be able to demonstrate your ability to prioritise work under pressure, and have a methodical and organised approach to your work. You will provide a full secretarial and administrative service to the unit's Director and some secretarial support to his three managers.

We offer a generous benefits package, including five weeks annual leave. The unit is currently situated in Jerny Street but will shortly relocate to the FT headquarters at Southwark Bridge.

If you fulfil the above criteria, please write enclosing an up-to-date CV to: Simon Miles, Director Publishing, 126 Jerny Street, London SW1V 4JL.

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PUBLISHER'S ASSISTANT

Could you keep a busy department running in my absence?

I am an extremely busy Magazine Publisher and am looking for a secretary with several years experience to assist me in all areas of my work. Knowledge of Lotus 123 is required to help with my day to day budgetary requirements. Shorthand would also be helpful but accurate and well presented typing essential.

The position will be very varied and will involve dealing with suppliers, editorial staff, advertising staff, as well as helping to make sure the day runs smoothly! A sense of humour is definitely an advantage.

If you want to be kept busy and feel you are suitable for this position, please send in your CV and covering letter to:

Jane McCann, Redwood Publishing, 101 Boyham Street, London NW1 0AG.

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Age 22 - 32

Our client, a fast-moving Finance Director of successful Investment PLC, needs a well organised Secretary with initiative to organise his life. To be his perfect partner, you need the ability to get on with people, a well organised approach to office administration and fast secretarial skills (100/60/WP). A sound CV and good educational background essential; languages useful (French or German). Smart West End office with a happy atmosphere. Call Linda Finch on 071 434 4512 to gain an immediate advantage!

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Claim against foreign defendant Non-lawyer's advice not covered

**Aiglon Ltd and Another v
Gau Shan Co Ltd v Aiglon Ltd
and Others**
Before Mr Justice Hirst
[Judgment June 23]
Article 6(1) of the Lugano Convention on jurisdiction and the enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters, incorporated into the law of the United Kingdom by the Civil Jurisdiction and Judgments Act 1982, gave a claimant an entitlement to sue as of right a foreign defendant domiciled in a contracting state, where that defendant's co-defendant in the action was domiciled in the United Kingdom.

Mr Justice Hirst held in the Commercial Court of the Queen's Bench Division in a recent judgment, given in open court after a hearing in chambers, *inter alia*, refusing an application by the plaintiffs, Aiglon Ltd, an English company, and L'Aiglon SA, a Swiss company, to strike out an amendment to the plaintiffs' counterclaim in the points of defence and counterclaim.

Article 2 of the Lugano Convention provides: "Subject to the provisions of this Convention, persons domiciled in a contracting

state shall, wherever their nationality, be sued in the courts of that state."

Article 6 provides: "A person domiciled in a contracting state may also be sued: ... where he is one of a number of defendants, in the courts for the place where any one of them is domiciled ..."

Mr Anthony Colman, QC and Mr Graham Dunning, QC, appeared for the defendants. Mr Charles Falconer, QC, and Mr Alastair R. MacGregor for the plaintiffs.

MR JUSTICE HIRST said that the present dispute arose out of an award made by the technical appeal committee of the Liverpool Cotton Association in favour of the defendants in February 1992.

The defendants' amendment to their counterclaim was a claim against the Swiss company under section 423 of the Insolvency Act 1986 (assets allegedly taken out of the jurisdiction to avoid payment to creditors).

The 1991 Act implemented the Lugano Convention, opened for signature at Lugano on September 16, 1988, and signed by the United Kingdom on September 18, 1989. Switzerland was also a contracting state.

Apart from some minor

changes, not material in the present case, the Lugano Convention reproduced the Brussels Convention which was incorporated into the law of the United Kingdom by the Civil Jurisdiction and Judgments Act 1982.

Mr Colman submitted, *inter alia*, that whereas article 2 was mandatory article 6(1) was no more than permissive and subject, under the court's discretion in section 49 of the 1982 Act, incorporated into the 1991 Act and made applicable to the Lugano Convention by section 40, and paragraph 24 of Schedule 2 to the 1991 Act, to displacement on the ground of *forum non conveniens*.

Mr Colman's argument was that the Lugano Convention was the natural and appropriate forum and the centre of gravity for the prosecution of the amendments against the Swiss company.

His Lordship accepted Mr Falconer's main submission that article 6(1) entitled the defendants to sue in the present case, and even if his Lordship had reached a contrary conclusion on principle, he would not have accepted the plaintiffs' submission as to the ground of *forum non conveniens* being inconsistent with the Convention.

Such a construction accorded with the language of the article and also with the title, "Special jurisdiction", of that part of the Convention in which it appeared.

That the article gave a plaintiff an unfettered right of choice was fully in line with views in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*, those of Professor Sotgiu in C19/79 No C 59/71, paragraph 78, and of Mr P. Jenard in C19/79 No C 59/115.

That also accorded with the approach of the Court of Appeal in *Re Harrods (Buenos Aires) Ltd* [1991] 3 WLR 397, 416, 420 (1991) 1 All ER 1009, 1010, 1011, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1018, 1019, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1030, 1031, 1032, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1045, 1046, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1054, 1055, 1056, 1057, 1058, 1059, 1060, 1061, 1062, 1063, 1064, 1065, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1073, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1080, 1081, 1082, 1083, 1084, 1085, 1086, 1087, 1088, 1089, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1093, 1094, 1095, 1096, 1097, 1098, 1099, 1100, 1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1107, 1108, 1109, 1110, 1111, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1136, 1137, 1138, 1139, 1140, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1151, 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LIFE & TIMES WEDNESDAY JULY 8 1992

CHANNEL 4

- 6.00 Channel 4 Daily (B896069)
- 9.25 Eilly and Joos. Comedy series about a schoolboy with a ghost as a friend (1515717) 8.55 The Henderson KIDs (61) (2846888)
- 10.15 Film: A Cuckoo in the Nest (1933, b/w) starring Ralph Lynn and Yvonne Arnaud. Romantic comedy about a woman who is married to a newly-wed man forced to spend the night with his former fiancée in a small country inn. Directed by Tom Walls (88023243)
- 12.00 The Parliament Programme presented by Anne Perkins (41576)
- 12.30 Nocturnal Ark. The wildlife of South America's equatorial forests (193427)
- 1.00 Sesame Street. Entertaining early-learning series (N) (81682)
- 2.00 Learning to be Ladies. A behind-the-scenes look at what goes on in an English finishing school (N) (66172021)
- 2.25 Channel 4 Racing from Newmarket. Brought Scott introduces live coverage of the 2.35, 3.10, 3.40 and 4.10 races (7227866)
- 4.30 Countdown. The words and numbers game (N) (840)
- 5.00 The Oprah Winfrey Show. The top singers and middle-aged members of the audience listen the latest dances (1557773)
- 5.51 Laurel and Hardy. Animation (949430)
- 6.00 Kate and Allie. Another comic episode from the lives of the two Greenwich Village divorcees (205)
- 6.30 Tour de France. Stage four, a 63km team time trial around the town of Limboux near Bordeaux (885)
- 7.00 Channel 4 News with Jon Snow and Zeinab Badawi. (Teletext) Weather (19744)
- 7.50 Party Political Campaign. Liberal Democrats (B89663)
- 8.00 Broadside. Suburban Merseyside soap (Teletext) (33663)
- 8.30 Check Out 82.
- CHOICE: In the 1960s and 1970s more than 2,000 British children were injected with a human growth hormone to enable them to reach a normal height. Tam Fry, whose daughter was among those treated, describes it as a miracle: "she grew almost three inches in two years." But in 1985, after deaths of patients in Britain and the United States, it was discovered that some of the hormone preparations had been infected with the virus which can cause the deadly Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease. The hormone was withdrawn from both countries but while the American government initially refused to inform the affected patients, the British department of health decided to keep the information secret. This book explores the background to this medical scandal and reveals it was coloured by ignorance of hormone action prior back 25 years (N) (2798)



Matching luggage: Ryan O'Neal, Barbra Streisand (9.00pm)

9.00 **Out: A Storm in a Teacup.** This week's edition of the lesbian and gay magazine is a history of London's gay scene from the 1920s to the 1970s. (Ceefad) (4243)

10.00 **The Golden Girls.** More comedy from the four Miami matrons. In this episode Dorothy becomes romantically involved with a priest. (r) (Teletext) (42205)

10.30 **Absolutely.** Highlights from the third series of the comedy (r) (Teletext) (375069)

11.00 **Mojo Wearing.** The series tracing the roots of modern music continues with a profile of black guitarist BB King (s) (129214)

11.30 **Top Gun.** An action film with Julian Klate. The travelling game show reaches Detroit (s) (146579)

12.20am **Four Nations UK: Street of Crocodiles.** Animation (r) (687819)

12.45 **Fritz: The Avengeing Hand** (1936, b/w) starring Noah Beery. London-set comedy crime caper directed by Victor Hanbury. (3676847). Ends at 1.30

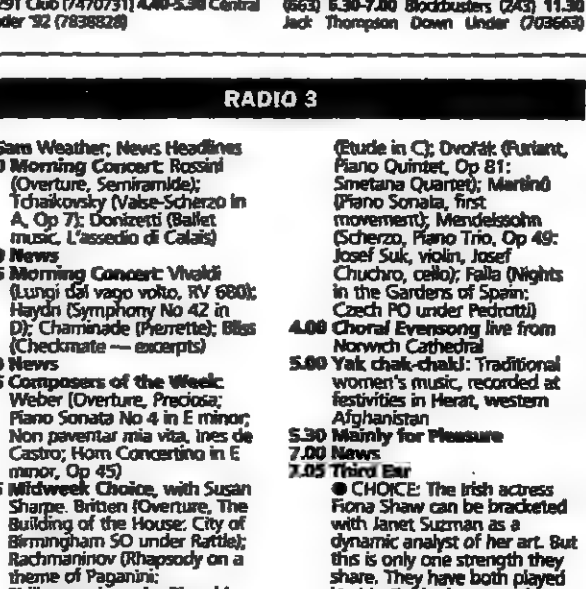
VideoPlus+ and the Video PlusCodes

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1.55 The Yc

[illegible]

1.00 Bloodbusters (243) 11.30 The Equalizer
(162717) 12.25 Men (6108064) 1.25 Simply
Sed (8162460) 1.40 Hollywood Report
(85520190) 2.30 American Gladiators
(57419243) 8.00 News (23574514) 8.05
Showjumping from Salfhill (55846804) 9.30
News (87732330) 9.35 Street Legal
(85545324) 10.30 Countdown



with Benno Moiseiwitsch,

RADIO 4

on Stereo on FM

5.30am Shipping Forecast 6.00
The *Shipping Forecast*, and 6.45
Weather 8.10 Farming Today 6.25
6.25 Prayer for the Day 6.30
Today and 6.30, 7.30
6.30am News 6.45
Weather 7.45 Thought for the
Day 8.00 Yesterday in
Parliament 8.58 Weather
8.58am News 9.05
9.00-10.30 News: The Cold
Couple (FM only): Par for the
Course. The first of three
programmes in which Debbie
Thrower meets people who
work in partnership. Caddie
O'Connell's new book, *Par*,
on the success of golfer Des
Smyth (s)

10.00 Daily Service (LW only)

11.15 The Bible (LW only): The First
Letter of Paul to the
Corinthians. Peter Jeffery
reads the first selection from
the Revised English Version

12.30 Woman's Hour: Jenni Murray
reads Liza Cody, author of
Basket Nuts, the current
Woman's Hour serial. Ends
11.00 News

1.30 Gardeners' Question Time:
Members of the Royal
Palmaceutical Society of
Great Britain put their queries
to the experts (r)

2.00 You & Yours, with
Margaret Collard

2.55pm George Galt: Fifth of a semi-
adaptation by Joe Dunlop
of Margaret Galt's 1960s
novel (s) 12.55 Weather

3.00 The World at One, with
James Naughtie

4.00 The Archers (c) 1.55
Shipping Forecast

4.30 News: Anniversary
● CHOICE: After the ghost
train, the ghost plane. That, at
least, is what episode one
of Robin Swicord's two-part
drama suggests. Or is the roar
of the warplane, Flying Fortress
that interrupts the sleep of an
American soldier's wife 50
years after the B-74's atomic
missions ended, just the
beginning? And what about the
po-faced young woman, all
black dress and hair, creeping,
who appears and vanishes at
will and turns on a radio set
permanently tuned in to songs

of the 1940s? In this well-
crafted play, Jennifer Elie (of
Channel 4's *The Carmilla*
Lawrie) plays the haunted wife
as if she had spent all her
young life in front of a studio
microphone. R.S. In fact, her
radio drama debut (s)

2.47 Dust Devils: The Ecstasy of
Gold. The first of six tales of
North Africa by Vaughan
Purvis (c) (r)

3.00 File on Four: examines the
role of the ANC in South
Africa

3.42 The Parts, with Sue Nelson
4.00 News

4.05 Kaleidoscope reviews the
new film *Estimote* by Peter
and Una Poole at the Tricycle
Theatre; visits an exhibition of
Georgian art from Tilsit in
Bristol; and celebrates the
twenty-first anniversary of the
National Theatre Company (s)

4.45 Short Story: The Snow
Watcher, by Peter
Highsmith. Read by John
Webb

5.00-5.55 Shipping Forecast
5.55 Weather

6.00 Six O'Clock News

6.30 Brain of the Nineties: First
and second of a Scotland, Robert
Robinson chairs the
nationwide general knowledge
contest (s) (r)

7.00 News 7.05 The Archers
7.20 Country on the Earth (c)

7.45 Medicine Now, with Geoff
Watts (c)

8.15 Age to Age: Christopher
Cook explores the American
Dream, in words and music (r)

8.45 Brief Lives: Action, Thrills and
Spills. Joanna Budson presents
personal stories (c) (r)

9.15 The Financial World Tonight
(c) 9.55 Weather

10.00 A Book at Bedtime: The Way
of All Flesh, by Samuel Butler.
Richard Leach reads the eighth
of 15 episodes (c)

11.00 Hullo Motor: Potted the Road
to Spaghetti Junction. The last
in a series of programmes in
which Anthony Thompson recalls
motoring between the wars (r)

11.30 Today in Parliament

12.00-12.45am News, and 12.27
Weather 12.30 Shipping
12.43 World Service (LW only)

2.00 Scottish 50 under James Loughran, with Carolyn Spary-Gilles, viola, performs *First Symphony, No 87 in A*, Vincent Wallard; *Symphonic Poem, Wallard*; *Berlioz (Alfred in Italy)*

3.00 Concert Hall: David Campbell, clarinet, Andrew Ball, piano, perform Saint-Saëns (*Clarinet Sonata in E flat, Op 167*; John McCabe (*Three Pieces*; Stravinsky (*Three Pieces for solo clarinet*; Weber (*Grand Duo Concertant*)

2.00 Record Review (r)

1.00 Vintage Years: The pianist

9.15 Depasote: Simon Cow talks to staff at Jarrow's leading department store (r)

10.00 From the Aldeburgh Festival: Lucy Fretton, soprano, Aldeburgh Festival, harp, Ian Brown, piano, perform Britten (*Eight Folk Songs with harp*; Goehr (*The Mouse Metamorphosed into a Maitre*; Britten (*Unpublished songs, including settings of Macbeth, Beddoes and Goethe*); Copland (*12 Poems on Emily Dickinson*)

11.30 News

11.35-12.35 *James Composers of the Week: Mussorgsky (r)*

1.00-2.00 Night School (except in

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; FM-97.6-99.8.
Radio 2: FM-88-90.2. Radio 3: FM-90.2-92.4. Radio 4: 198kHz/1515m; FM-
4.94-6. Radio 5: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m. LBC-1152kHz/261m; FM-
3. Capital: 1548kHz/194m; FM 95.8. GLR: 1458kHz/206m; FM 94.9.
World Service: MW 648kHz/463m.

Tioxide may build plant in East Asia

By Ross Tietman, Industrial Correspondent

TIOXIDE, the ICI subsidiary that specialises in whitening agents, might build a plant in East Asia.

Bob Margets, chairman and chief executive, said rising demand for titanium dioxide in the region could lead to construction of capacity in Taiwan, Korea or mainland China.

Although consumption remains weak in most markets across the world, Tioxide believes the global recession has passed its nadir.

"From our vantage point, the world turned some time in the third quarter of last year," Mr Margets said. "We saw a fairly strong upturn in the first quarter of this year."

Demand for titanium dioxide, an essential ingredient in many industrial and consumer products, is widely regarded as a good leading indicator of economic recovery. Mr Margets said he expected demand to rise by "fits and starts".

Even so, Tioxide, the world's second-largest producer of titanium dioxide after Du Pont of America, is pressing ahead with capacity increases. A plant in Malaysia producing 50,000 tonnes a year is scheduled to come on stream next month. It will be Tioxide's first facility in South East Asia.

Work began ten days ago on a C\$175 million (£75.5 million) plant in Beacon, Canada, which will add a further 60,000 tonnes of capacity a year by the end of

1994. Tioxide is also evaluating sites for new capacity in Europe.

ICI's willingness to contemplate new capacity while there is still a world surplus and prices are weak reflects in part the success achieved by Mr Margets and his team in cutting costs and improving competitiveness.

Mr Margets, a former chief engineer at ICI and later head of personnel, took over as head of Tioxide in December 1990. That was soon after ICI had bought out the 50 per cent share of the business held by Cookson, its joint venture partner.

Since then, Tioxide has reduced its workforce by 1,000, to 4,250, and cut costs by £57 million a year. It aims for further savings of £36 million this year.

In addition to manpower cuts, savings have been achieved by reorganising production, increasing automation, cutting energy consumption and training workers in a wider range of skills.

Although he declined to give details, Mr Margets said Tioxide was "very firmly in profit" last year on sales of £542 million. Tioxide won 15 per cent of the world market, he said.

The successful streamlining of Tioxide will be acknowledged in September by the appointment of Mr Margets to the board of ICI's main company, which will be a further 60,000 tonnes of capacity a year by the end of



No papering recession cracks: David Green, chief executive of Colefax & Fowler

Colefax profits peel as buyers tumble

By Matthew Bond

COLEFAX & Fowler, the wallpaper and fabric group, has reported a 40 per cent drop in pretax profits as the recession brought its hitherto upwardly mobile customers down to earth with a resounding thump.

In the year to end-April, pretax profits were £704,000 on sales just 4 per cent down at £29.1 million. Two years ago the group made profits of over £4 million. The shares slid 5p to 43p in initial response to the results.

The home market has been particularly hit, with David Green, the chief executive,

describing retail sales as "badly affected" while trade sales fell 11.5 per cent. Mr Green said the company was currently looking at ways of reducing the costs of running its retail operation.

He described the year as "challenging" and said the speed of future growth was dependent on the rate at which consumer confidence returned.

"Monthly sales have been erratic and a sustained recovery cannot be projected. Although the market remains positive the general belief is that the improvement in eco-

nomic performance will be gradual and slow."

The international performance was more encouraging with export sales to continental Europe rising 7.9 per cent and Covatan & Tour, the group's American subsidiary, managing to show a "very slight improvement" in sales in a very difficult market.

This was helped by a 28 per cent improvement achieved in sales of the Colefax & Fowler home brand.

The group's final and total dividends have been maintained at 1.5p and 2.6p respectively.

Sema seeks French telecom partnership

By Our City Staff

SEMA Group, the information technology company, yesterday confirmed it was holding talks with state-controlled France Telecom about an industrial partnership in telecommunications.

Cie Financiere de Paribas, Sema's largest shareholder, was negotiating with France Telecom about its stake. It proposed to transfer all its 39.1 per cent stake in Sema to a new holding company jointly held by Paribas and France Telecom, in which Paribas would remain the majority shareholder.

Sema said its board would welcome the deal. Schneider, which holds 10.5 per cent of Sema, had said it wished to reduce its stake but would not do so without Sema's consent.

Sema said it was making its announcement after considerable speculation in the media, mainly in France.

Paribas and Sema expected to have a decision from France Telecom before August.

Sema said: "Whatever the outcome of its negotiations with France Telecom, Paribas has announced that it intends to retain control of its shareholding and confirms its support and confidence in the development of Sema Group."

Sema shares rose 31p after the announcement, but the price settled back to 16p ahead at 300p.

Last year, Sema suffered a decline in pre-tax profits from £15.3 million to £14 million. Turnover was 10 per cent higher at £412.5 million but operating profits were hit by a change at £16.5 million, against £16.7 million.

Oceonics buoyant after steering new course

OCEONICS Group, which supplies precision navigation and marine surveying services to offshore industries, has benefited from the refocusing of its business and reports a pre-tax profit of £2.72 million for the year to end-March - up from profits of £938,000 previously. The arrears for the preference dividend were £648,000 at year end, but the company says the financial performance and strength of the group is much improved.

The company's balance sheet shows net cash of £300,000 at year end, compared with net debt of £2.9 million previously. One consequence of the rights issue, which raised a net £2.6 million, is that shareholders' funds rose to £5.9 million at balance sheet date, against £1.4 million previously.

Evans defies recession

EVANS of Leeds has defied the recession in the property sector to report its 22nd successive year of increased profits. This was fuelled by a 10.7 per cent increase in net rental income to £16.9 million and a jump in profits on the sale of completed developments from £2.1 million to £2.9 million. The interest bill rose from £7.7 million to £9.2 million, but pre-tax profits advanced from £8 million to £8.5 million. Net assets fell from 21.3p to 20.1p a share. The final dividend was raised to 2.85p (2.56p) to make a total of 4.15p (3.74p).

Real Time pegs dividend

REAL Time Control, which develops and services software and systems for electronic point-of-sale applications, is holding the final dividend at 3p a share after returning unchanged profits of £1.19 million for the year to the end of March. The company does not pay an interim dividend. Earnings edged forward from 10.9p a share to 11.1p. Operating profits rose from £720,000 to £780,000 despite slightly reduced turnover of £6.8 million (£7.6 million). Cash reserves slipped from £4.18 million to £3.99 million.

Gresham passes interim

GRESHAM Telecomputing, the software products group, reported a pre-tax profit of £284,000 in the six months to end-April on turnover of £3.95 million. This compares with an £76,000 loss on turnover of £732,000 in the six months to end-March 1991, the previous comparable period. Earnings per share were 0.57p compared with a loss of 1.26p. There is no interim dividend (nil). The company paid a final dividend of 0.22p a share last year. It said nothing had come to light from a trade department Section 447 investigation.

THE TIMES UNIT TRUST INFORMATION SERVICE

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Cellnet explosion sends Securicor profits skywards

BY MICHAEL TATE, CITY EDITOR

THE Securicor "twins", Securicor Group and Securicor Services, doubled profits in the six months to March 31, thanks to a growth explosion at Cellnet, the mobile telephone network of which they own 40 per cent.

Securicor Group, the parent company, lifted pre-tax profits by 97 per cent to £26.6 million, while Securicor Services, of which it owns 50.75 per cent, earned £18.6 million, an 111.4 per cent advance.

Securicor earnings surged by 52.1 per cent to 10.8p a share, and the interim dividend rises to 0.665p. Securicor

Services shareholders receive 1.394p, from earnings 75 per cent higher at 9.8p a share. The group has owned 40 per cent of Cellnet since 1984, when it linked up with British Telecom, which has 60 per cent. Cellnet's total investment is £4 million. Cellnet has its first Vodafone in terms of subscriptions. "We are still 160,000 behind them," says Roger Wiggs, Securicor chief executive, "but Cellnet is winning 50 per cent of new business". It hopes to improve on this from November, when a new tariff structure, designed to appeal more to the

consumer than to the businessman, is to be launched. On speculation that BT might seek to acquire the minority stake in Cellnet, Mr Wiggs said: "If an offer were made, we would consider it. But it would have to be a very good one."

The group's cellular retailing company more than doubled its subscriber base from 30,000 to 65,000, but is thought to need 80,000 before it makes a profit. Cellular retailing contributed to the £3.3 million loss attributed to other interests.

Profits from security operations, including guarding, cash-in-transit, alarms and cleaning, fell from £4.36 million to £3.45 million after £860,000 of redundancy costs. Mr Wiggs said the group would bid for any prison management contracts that the government put up for tender.

Parcels profits more than doubled from £1.97 million to £3.98 million, thanks partly to a 46 per cent increase in business for the overnight premium service. Mr Wiggs said, however, that the increase in parcel volumes should not be seen as indicating economic recovery. He said the group had 90 per cent of the records, tapes and video cassettes parcel business, and 60 per cent of the book parcel market.

Securicor group reported pre-tax profits of £2.6 million for the six months to May 17, against £2.16 million previously. Earnings per share rose from 7.2p to 8.6p and the interim dividend goes up from 3.2p to 3.5p.

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All change: Brian Lacombe's move to finance director is part of a reshuffle at 3i

3i slumps 28% as company dividends dive

BY NEIL BENNETT, BANKING CORRESPONDENT

LOWER company dividends and falling interest rates hit income at 3i, the venture capital group that last month postponed its flotation, but the company managed to boost its net assets and reduce provisions despite the continuing recession.

Pre-tax revenue slumped 28 per cent to £40.1 million in the year to end-March, despite intensive cost-cutting. Net asset value in contrast rose 3.3 per cent to 538p per share, compared with the 1.8 per cent fall in the FT all-share index over the year. The group is paying a 10.9p dividend, up 4.5 per cent, to its shareholders, the main clearing banks.

Despite the improvement Ewen Macpherson, the new chief executive, confirmed the group's decision to postpone its flotation until next year due to the prolonged recession and the poor climate for new issues. The group will review its schedule this autumn.

During the year, 3i made 822 investments worth £15 million, up from £32 million in 1991. The group said it saw a resurgence in investment activity to nearly record levels in the second half of the year. The group controls investments in almost 4,000 companies, worth £2.6 billion.

The group has boosted its assets by £32 million with the introduction of new valuation methods. Mr Macpherson said the new values were still conservative and the methods had been revised after consultation with Ernst & Young, its auditors, and the London Business School.

In the past 18 months, 3i has geared itself for the future, it is winding down poorly performing businesses, including its American investment arm and property development, and is concentrating on its

core British and European venture capital business. It also reduced costs by £12.7 million a year after cutting more than 250 staff.

Mr Macpherson said the American portfolio now stands at £110 million and would take up to four years to sell. "We were in America for ten years and we were not making any money. The opportunities there are much less interesting than in Europe."

The group was forced to make a further £11 million provision against its property developments, which are now worth £25 million, 40 per cent down from their peak value. Overall, the group's provisions fell by 61 per cent to £61 million, a sign of the strength of 3i's portfolio. Profits from sales, however, were only £89 million, the lowest in five years.

3i has also had a reorganisation of its senior management. Mr Macpherson, the former finance director, replaced David Marlow in March as chief executive, while Brian Lacombe has been promoted to become the finance director. At the start of the month, Alan Wheatley, the former senior partner at Price Waterhouse, succeeded Sir John Cuckney as 3i's chairman. "3i's management has been handed down a generation," said Mr Macpherson.

Mr Macpherson said that the group did not see any strong signs of an economic recovery. "In the north of England people think the worst of their problems are behind them but in the South they are not so sure," he said. 3i's investment of business confidence, however, has improved in two successive quarters, and the group's investment activity has increased sharply this year.

AEEU engineers cut costs further

BY ROSS TIEMAN, INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

THE engineering section of the newly-merged Amalgamated Engineering and Electrical Union is to step up its cost-cutting drive after losing almost £1 million last year.

The section will cut full-time officials by 16, to 145, shed half of the officers' 159 secretarial staff, and close and sell dozens of branch offices. All job losses will be by natural wastage.

Gavin Laird, general secretary,

said: "You have heard the same story before from organisations and companies up and down the country."

He said the AEEU's engineering section would be "back in the black" by next year. If the engineering section fails to meet that target, it risks having control of its finances seized by the union's electrical section, made up of the former Electronic, Electrical and Plumbing Trade Union.

The engineering section's loss of £949,714 during the calendar year 1991 is the third in as many years. Although the union has as strong balance sheet, with £8.6 million of investments, excluding property, a falling membership roll and changes in British industrial base have left the union with disproportionate costs.

"We have too many offices and too many of them are in the wrong locations," Mr Laird said.

The merger will enable the two unions to combine their branch office networks, reducing the number of buildings from 96 to 44. The surplus offices, most of them belonging to the engineering section, will be sold.

However, Mr Laird stressed: "This is not a fire sale." Disposing of surplus offices would enable the engineering section to save £1 million a year in costs, and bring in revenue which bolsters general funds, he said.

The engineering section has undertaken a vigorous campaign to cut costs at its head office in Peckham, south London, where staff numbers have been trimmed from 300 to 105.

Membership of the engineering section fell 11 per cent last year to 622,622. The membership contraction was blamed on job losses in industry caused by the recession. The worst financial losses were experienced in the union's foundry and construction sections — two industries in which economic contraction has been especially severe.

Mr Laird said subscription charges would rise "at least in line with inflation."

Millicom arm seeks \$77 million

Millicom International Cellular, formed in 1990 by the consolidation of the cellular interests of Millicom Inc of America and Kinnevik of Sweden, seeks to raise up to \$77 million via a share offering.

The company, 48.1 per cent owned by Millicom, 47.5 per cent by the Kinnevik group and 2.2 per cent by three executive directors, is offering up to 7 million shares at between \$9 and \$11 a share.

P&P battered

Personal computer distributor P&P has announced its pre-tax profits fell to £1 million (£3.3 million) in the six months to end-May on turnover of £119.3 million (£120.7 million). The interim dividend is 0.7p (1.33p).

Creighton's up

CREIGHTON'S Naturally, the toiletries and fragrances group, lifted pre-tax profits 30 per cent to £934,000 (£720,000) in the year to end-March. A final dividend of 5p (4.4p) makes 7p (6.2p).

M&W profits slip

M & W, the Southampton-based convenience stores group, saw pre-tax profits slip to £435,000 (£914,000) in the six months to end-March on turnover of £33.4 million (£30.9 million). The interim dividend is unchanged at 1p.

Howden shares slip on provision for MT

BY COLIN CAMPBELL

HOWDEN Group's continuing dispute with MT Group, concerning a tunnelling contract in Danish waters, appears to have taken a turn for the worse.

John Jackson, Howden's chairman, says Howden — which has previously made hefty provisions against the contract — is now making an additional £1.1 million provision to cover possible legal costs associated with the Great Belt tunnel boring project, and adds that matters have now escalated.

"Regrettably, it has not been possible to settle the contractual dispute between James Howden and MT Group who, in May 1992, agreed to accept extra payments of up to £85 million to settle their disputes with the company."

"It is also most regrettable that MT Group has very recently escalated the dispute by threatening to demand payment of two bank guarantees totalling £13.6 million, despite indications given to the contrary and despite the fact that MT Group has defaulted on payments due to James Howden and has denied James Howden its right

to perform under the contract," Mr Jackson adds. Howden shares yesterday fell 6p to 54p on the news, despite publication of higher pre-tax profits for the year ended April that showed profit had jumped from £2.99 million to £18.1 million, and that the total dividend for the year was being raised from 1.59p to 2p a share.

"Your board is responding vigorously to what it regards as the unacceptable positions taken by MT Group," Mr Jackson adds. The board is also confident that were MT Group to implement its threat and were James Howden required to reimburse the bank guarantors, James Howden would recover any such reimbursement in full together with substantial interest in the course of the litigation, Howden added.

Mr Jackson said that the group's strength in international markets had protected it from the worst of the economic recession, and that with a reasonable order book and sound balance sheet Howden would be able to make further progress in the current financial year.

Recession restrains growth at Bimtec

BY MATTHEW BOND

ADVERSE economic conditions have restrained the previously dramatic rate of growth at Bimtec Industries, the water treatment and aerospace components group.

Having more than doubled in both 1989-90 and 1990-91, pre-tax profits in the year to end-March rose 12.7 per cent to £6 million, while turnover increased from £75 million to £103 million.

The results show a marked slowdown in the second half of the year, after the company had reported a 50 per cent increase in interim profits. Sam Smith, the chairman, said the slowdown had been caused by "some of the worst trading conditions since the second world war". Despite the slowdown, the final and total dividends are being maintained at 0.83p and 1.5p respectively.

The shares slid 5p to 31½p as Mr Smith issued a warning that the five-year record of rising profits may have come to a temporary halt.

"The current year has started hesitantly, and unless there is an early upturn in the economy, the half-year results will be disappointing and it is

unlikely that in the full year we will achieve much growth over the year just ended."

Last July, Bimtec raised £10.5 million through a two-for-seven rights issue at 47p per share.

Mr Smith said the drop in the forward order book from £55 million last year to £50 million demonstrated "market pressure".

Orders in the aero and industrial technology division and in environmental engineering were down on last year. However, a higher level of activity in the water and waste treatment division, enlarged last year by the acquisition of Dwyer Waters and Three Star Engineering, means the division makes up 40 per cent of the group order book.

Mr Smith also pointed out that while there was enormous potential for water and waste treatment, particularly in Europe and parts of the Middle East, exploiting the opportunities would require "additional managerial capacity and considerable initial financial support."

He said the group was considering such matters.

WALL STREET

□ New York — Blue chips opened little changed and drifted upward in morning trade, guided mostly by futures-related buying. Despite buying incentives from lower interest rates, investors were wary of entering the market in the light of renewed uncertainty about the recovery as well as some political worries. The Dow Jones industrial average was 5.14 points ahead at 3,344.34.

Index	7 July	6 July	5 July	4 July
Dow Jones	3344.34	3339.20	3339.20	3339.20
S&P 500	108.12	108.08	108.08	108.08
Nikkei 225	15112.50	15112.50	15112.50	15112.50
Hong Kong	10112.50	10112.50	10112.50	10112.50
Shanghai	10112.50	10112.50	10112.50	10112.50
London	2211.25	2211.25	2211.25	2211.25
Paris	10112.50	10112.50	10112.50	10112.50
Frankfurt	10112.50	10112.50	10112.50	10112.50
Stocks	10112.50	10112.50	10112.50	10112.50
Bonds	10112.50	10112.50	10112.50	10112.50
Commodities	10112.50	10112.50	10112.50	10112.50
Options	10112.50	10112.50	10112.50	10112.50
Futures	10112.50	10112.50	10112.50	10112.50
Interest Rates	10112.50	10112.50	10112.50	10112.50
Exchange Rates	10112.50	10112.50	10112.50	10112.50
Gold	10112.50	10112.50	10112.50	10112.50
Oil	10112.50	10112.50	10112.50	10112.50
Grains	10112.50	10112.50	10112.50	10112.50
Metals	10112.50	10112.50	10112.50	10112.50
Energy	10112.50	10112.50	10112.50	10112.50
Real Estate	10112.50	10112.50	10112.50	10112.50
Art Market	10112.50	10112.50	10112.50	10112.50
Commodities	10112.50	10112.50	10112.50	10112.50
Options	10112.50	10112.50	10112.50	10112.50
Futures	10112.50	10112.50	10112.50	10112.50
Interest Rates	10112.50	10112.50	10112.50	10112.50
Exchange Rates	10112.50	10112.50	10112.50	10112.50
Gold	10112.50	10112.50	10112.50	10112.50
Oil	10112.50	10112.50	10112.50	10112.50
Grains	10112.50	10112.50	10112.50	10112.50
Metals	10112.50	10112.50	10112.50	10112.50
Energy	10112.50	10112.50	10112.50	10112.50
Real Estate	10112.50	10112.50	10112.50	10112.50
Art Market	10112.50	10112.50	10112.50	10112.50

London's defences 'strong enough to beat off besiegers'

Tax uncertainty, poor public transport and EC regulation could hurt the City, according to a new study. But optimism is in order, reports Anatole Kaletsky

THE City of London enjoys numerous natural advantages over other European financial centres and will be the main financial centre in Europe for the indefinite future. However, there are several threats to its position and to the growth of financial services in Britain.

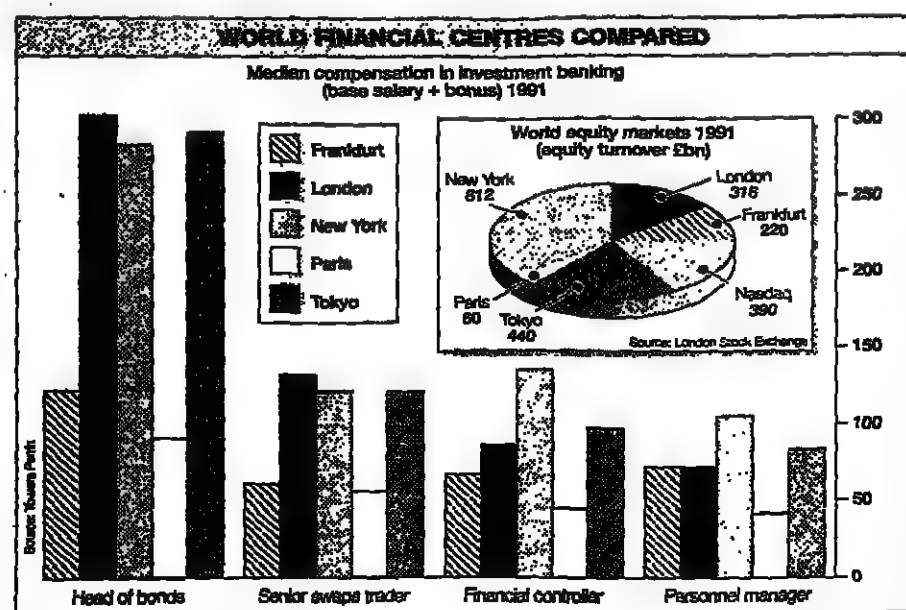
The most important stem from uncertainties in the British tax system, inadequate public transport and the EC's attempts to harmonise regulations and tax structures. These are the main conclusions of a report published yesterday by the City Research Project, a three-year study of London's competitive position managed by the London Business School.

The study highlights three threats to London's future, over which the financial services industry has no direct control. Uncertainty in tax treatment can be a disadvantage and there have been considerable lags before the Inland Revenue's

treatment of innovations has been clarified. London's ageing and congested transport system has often been cited as a deficiency, although there is no clear evidence that it has had a significant effect on the City so far.

The biggest danger emphasised by the study is the changing regulatory framework. Of the three leading international financial centres, London has traditionally had the most benign political attitude. Its regulations have generally been designed to facilitate international financial transactions, while legislation in Tokyo and New York has mainly addressed domestic interests. However, London is in danger of losing this advantage. Not only has Britain's domestic regulation become more cumbersome, but a "tax more serious threat arises from the shift in decision-making on regulation and tax to the EC."

The costs to London of any changes are likely to be of



less concern to the commission in Brussels than to the British government. Because of its importance to the British economy, the City of London has been protected from excessive political interference. But a thriving financial industry looks much less important from Brussels. A regulatory framework that results from bargaining between countries is likely to have distorting effects and to

reduce the ability of regulation to respond efficiently to developments.

However, the LBS researchers believe deregulation and technological advance will add to the concentration of financial services and strengthen the three financial centres that already dominate global finance — London, New York and Tokyo. They argue that technological changes en-

courage centralisation by enabling suppliers to reach more customers. Freer international trade in financial services should have a similar effect, since it encourages business to gravitate to centres that already enjoy comparative advantage.

The City has several other favourable characteristics. It benefits from its time zone between Tokyo and New York. It gains because inter-

national financial business is conducted mainly in English and because complex financial transactions need a clear legal framework. English commercial law has proved sensible and predictable and is recognised, along with New York state law, as the main basis for financial contracts. London has also benefited from its open financial markets and benign regulatory environment.

The study also argues that London is a relatively cheap place to do business. Contrary to widespread belief, staff costs are not excessive by international standards. In fact, London should continue to benefit from the fact that Britain is a relatively low-wage economy. Salaries paid to highly skilled and specialised executives are as high as in New York and Tokyo and generally much higher than in Paris or Frankfurt. But for less specialised functions, wages in Britain's financial sector have followed trends in the economy at large. Property costs have also recently shifted in London's favour, though the study notes that UK landlords' insistence on 25-year leases has been cited as disadvantage to occupiers.

Comment, page 23

THE TIMES ACCOUNTANCY AND FINANCE

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TEMPUS

Securicor
THE £4 million invested by the Securicor and Security Services twins in Cellnet eight years ago is becoming the source of some embar-

Quixotic gesture: George Squair, head of Seaboard

Securicor, with 15 per cent

to look for more at the year-end. Analysts are pencilling in £50 million-plus for the full year, which would more than justify the rise that took the 'A' shares to 568p, where they sell for some 24 times earnings. Still not expensive, given the Cellnet potential.

million. Northern Foods also lost 14p to 608p as Smith New Court, the company broker, cut its prediction £3 million to £162 million.

The electricity distributors

proposed restructuring would continue. The market is convinced earnings will continue to grow and expects VSEL to announce an increase in pre-tax profits for last year of £6 million to £46 million.

But it was a disappointing

Healtys, the coach distributor, fell 5p to 71p bringing the

□ **Singapore** — Share prices closed easier across the board but the index ended little changed after a late boost from bargain hunters. The Straits Times industrial index was 0.38 point higher at

Wall Street prices, page 21

MICHAEL CLARK

Wall Street prices, page 21

Black

Brunt Walker Wts	3	...	-do Inv Cap	14	-1 1/2
Crane Casuals Sp (130)	140	...	-do Inv Grd Oils	32	-1 1/2
Dwyer A	21	...	-do Polys Uts	108	...
EFM Japan Trust (100)	95	-1	Multistart Warrants	11	...
EFM Japan Trust Wrrms	33	...	Vega Group (122)	136	...
Grosvenor Inst	93	-3			
Henderson Eurotrust Ord	68	...			
-do Eurotrust Units	97	...			
-do Eurotrust Zero Pri	289	...			
Kearwood App 100 (283)	279	...			
Latin Amer IncAP (E10)	15	...			
M & G Recovery Inc	35	...			

RIGHTS ISSUES		
B&S Group 200 N/P (330)	11	-2
Clarendon Gr 16p N/P (205)	25	...
Dudley Jenkins Sp N/P (253)	13	...
Monarch Res Lin U N/P (59)	2	...
Quilligott Sp N/P (8)	1	...

1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 26

HSSES:		Securitor 'A'	571p (+15p)
Gen	550p (+11p)	FALLS:	
Redford	498p (+12p)	HSSC	328p (-11p)
Countdown	525p (+12p)	Settemare	283p (-9p)
Delta	474p (+12p)	John Menzies	370p (-9p)
Unit Group	300p (+18p)	Frost Group	404p (+24p)
Janitch	151p (-18p)	Black	410p (+15p)
ROC	627p (+10p)	Sea Group	568p (+14p)
Dawwater	773p (-12p)	Northern Foods	608p (-18p)
GKN	373p (+13p)	Broken Hill	549p (-12p)
Glenzo	677p (+28p)		
Peritland	144p (+14p)		

Closing Prices Page 24

FT-SE VOLUMES

Anglin W	732	Coormals 1,000	MEPC	29	Soc & New 1,100	
Armstrong G	2,800	Egn China 3,300	Marki Spr	3,300	Soc Power 1,800	
Aqua Wigan 2,000		Emmerp OD 212	Middled BK	1,600	Stems	1,900
AB Foods	323	Euronord U	NPC	609	Svns Trent	916
ABT	770	Fisora 1,400	Narvik BK	3,500	Steth Thraz 1,000	
B&B Ltd	1,015	Flower 1,000	Nor	1,000	Steth Thraz 1,000	
BET	976	Grac 1,600	Nin Wei W	901	Stmk Bkx	876
BFC	1,000	GUS A	217	North Wels 1,200	Smith Nth 1,600	
BP	14,000	Gon Acc	995	P O	547	Smith (Wt) 361
BT	6,500	Gon Elec 3,300	Pearson	594	Svn Alliance	378
BTR	1,400	Glas 5,200	Piddlingdon 1,500		TSS	1,000
BK of Scot	3,500	Gordon Min 2,000	Powerdens 1,800		Thaz & Lyle	2,000
Barrings	1,000	Gordon 1,000	PRMC	2,000	Town	1,000
Bascys	1,000	Hanson 7,500	PMAC	426	Thames W	925
Blue Circle 1,600		Midlawden 1,700	RTZ	1,600	Town EMD	691
Boots	1,800	ICI 1,200	Rank Org	118	Tomkins	994
Bowmer	1,000	IMAP	1,000	Reidist Col 1,300	Unilever	480
Brown 3,000		Isafair 1,500	Redding 1,200		Us Bsc	604
Brit Army 3,000		Isafair 1,500	Reidist 1,200		Walsby	5,000
Brit Gas 9,500		Laufrose 2,000	Renoldi	1,000	Wellbort	803
Brit Steel 4,800		Land Sent 9,800	Remens	261	Whitham A	677
Cable Wire 1,900		Lapora 349	Rolls Royce 3,600		Wills HD 1,100	
Cadbury	1,200	Legat & Gn 1,100	Rothmans	504	Wills Crn	545

MAJOR INDICES

S&P Composite	414.08 (+0.24)	Bruce's	
Nikkei		General	5810.24 (-3.68)
Tokyo Average	16459.55 (-197.52)	Paris: CAC	509.74 (+0.51)
Hong Kong:		Zurich: SCA Gen	469.5 (-2.6)
Hong Sang	5911.92 (-12.85)	London:	
Amsterdam:		FT A-Share	1190.87 (+4.48)
CBS Tenendency	121.7 (-0.5)	FT 500	1351.25 (+1.06)
Sydney: AO	1660.5 (-3.2)	FT Gold Mines	86.60 (-2.90)
Frankfurt:		FT Fixed Interest	106.32 (+0.03)
DAX	1767.51 (-4.85)	FT Govt Secs	89.64 (+0.25)
		Bonding	21241
		SEAQ Volume	381.8m
		USM (Datastrm)	128.00 (+0.83)
TRADITIONAL OPTIONS			
First Dealings	Last Dealings	Last Declaration	For Settlement
	July 17	October 1	October 17
Call options were taken out on 7/7/92: Gresham Telecom, Harstone Group, Medeva, Queens Moat, Tarmac, Trafalgar House, Williams Holdings.			
Pitts Clarke Foods, Storehouse.			

20

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Three Month Sterling	Sep 92	230.20	233.40	248.10	255.00
Various open Interest: 210786	Dec 92	230.40	233.40	248.10	255.00
Three Mth Eurodollar	Sep 92	90.42	90.53	90.78	90.22
Various open Interest: 26584	Dec 92	90.47	90.53	90.78	90.22
Three Mth Euro Dm	Sep 92	90.78	90.81	90.76	91.78
Various open Interest: 291369	Dec 92	90.78	90.81	90.76	91.78
Three Mth Euro Dm	Sep 92	96.39	96.43	96.39	96.42
Various open Interest: 2536	Dec 92	96.39	96.43	96.39	96.42
Three Mth Euro Dm	Sep 92	90.40	90.43	90.38	90.41
Various open Interest: 45972	Dec 92	90.40	90.43	90.38	90.41
Three Mth Euro Dm	Sep 92	102.19	102.41	102.19	102.35
Various open Interest: 1972	Dec 92	102.19	102.41	102.19	102.35
Three Mth Euro Dm	Sep 92	99.08	99.10	99.31	99.05
Various open Interest: 1988	Dec 92	99.08	99.10	99.31	99.05
Three Mth Euro Dm	Sep 92	103.15	103.72	103.54	103.62
Various open Interest: 105273	Dec 92	103.15	103.72	103.54	103.62
Three Mth Euro Dm	Sep 92	88.69	88.54	88.10	88.12
Various open Interest: 10294	Dec 92	88.69	88.54	88.10	88.12
Three Mth Euro Dm	Sep 92	89.79	89.81	89.77	89.78
Various open Interest: 42346	Dec 92	89.79	89.81	89.77	89.78
Three Mth Euro Dm	Sep 92	90.09	90.11	90.05	90.03
Various open Interest: 5014	Dec 92	90.09	90.11	90.05	90.03
Three Mth Euro Dm	Sep 92	91.18	91.18	91.10	91.12
Various open Interest: 2789	Dec 92	91.18	91.18	91.10	91.12
Three Mth Euro Dm	Sep 92	95.46	95.38	95.10	95.49
Various open Interest: 29180	Dec 92	95.46	95.38	95.10	95.49

LIFE OPTIONS

[illegible]

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technical correction after the advance two months earlier this week. Robust gains but no major gains in price ahead of the next round of sales in mid-month. Raw and white sugar futures

LONDON FOX COCOA

Jul	570-590	Sep	780-787
Aug	570-580	Oct	780-787
Sep	570-580	Nov	780-787
Oct	570-580	Dec	780-787
Nov	570-580	Jan	780-787
Dec	570-580	Feb	780-787
Jan	570-580	Mar	780-787
Feb	570-580	Apr	780-787
Mar	570-580	May	780-787
Apr	570-580	Jun	780-787
May	570-580	Jul	780-787
Jun	570-580	Aug	780-787
Jul	570-580	Sep	780-787
Aug	570-580	Oct	780-787
Sep	570-580	Nov	780-787
Oct	570-580	Dec	780-787
Nov	570-580	Jan	780-787
Dec	570-580	Feb	780-787
Jan	570-580	Mar	780-787
Feb	570-580	Apr	780-787
Mar	570-580	May	780-787
Apr	570-580	Jun	780-787
May	570-580	Jul	780-787
Jun	570-580	Aug	780-787
Jul	570-580	Sep	780-787
Aug	570-580	Oct	780-787
Sep	570-580	Nov	780-787
Oct	570-580	Dec	780-787
Nov	570-580	Jan	780-787
Dec	570-580	Feb	780-787
Jan	570-580	Mar	780-787
Feb	570-580	Apr	780-787
Mar	570-580	May	780-787
Apr	570-580	Jun	780-787
May	570-580	Jul	780-787
Jun	570-580	Aug	780-787
Jul	570-580	Sep	780-787
Aug	570-580	Oct	780-787
Sep	570-580	Nov	780-787
Oct	570-580	Dec	780-787
Nov	570-580	Jan	780-787
Dec	570-580	Feb	780-787
Jan	570-580	Mar	780-787
Feb	570-580	Apr	780-787
Mar	570-580	May	780-787
Apr	570-580	Jun	780-787
May	570-580	Jul	780-787
Jun	570-580	Aug	780-787
Jul	570-580	Sep	780-787
Aug	570-580	Oct	780-787
Sep	570-580	Nov	780-787
Oct	570-580	Dec	780-787
Nov	570-580	Jan	780-787
Dec	570-580	Feb	780-787
Jan	570-580	Mar	780-787
Feb	570-580	Apr	780-787
Mar	570-580	May	780-787
Apr	570-580	Jun	780-787
May	570-580	Jul	780-787
Jun	570-580	Aug	780-787
Jul	570-580	Sep	780-787
Aug	570-580	Oct	780-787
Sep	570-580	Nov	780-787
Oct	570-580	Dec	780-787
Nov	570-580	Jan	780-787
Dec	570-580	Feb	780-787
Jan	570-580	Mar	780-787
Feb	570-580	Apr	780-787
Mar	570-580	May	780-787
Apr	570-580	Jun	780-787
May	570-580	Jul	780-787
Jun	570-580	Aug	780-787
Jul	570-580	Sep	780-787
Aug	570-580	Oct	780-787
Sep	570-580	Nov	780-787
Oct	570-580	Dec	780-787
Nov	570-580	Jan	780-787
Dec	570-580	Feb	780-787
Jan	570-580	Mar	780-787
Feb	570-580	Apr	780-787
Mar	570-580	May	780-787
Apr	570-580	Jun	780-787
May	570-580	Jul	780-787
Jun	570-580	Aug	780-787
Jul	570-580	Sep	780-787
Aug	570-580	Oct	780-78

CONFIDENTIAL

to the highest level for office futures finished		levels tumbled on the news.	
direction is anticipated office near late this sed slightly higher.			
GNI LONDON GRAIN FUTURES			
WHEAT			
Open	111.90		
High	115.00		
Low	116.30		
Settle	121.15		
May	124.20		
Volume	157		
BARLEY			
Open	110.40		
High	113.70		
Low	117.00		
Settle	120.85		
May	120.85		
Volume	199		
HT-PRO SOYA CLOSE LY			
Open	118.00		
High	119.00		
Low	123.00		
Settle	126.00		
Volume	500		
POTATO			
Open	Close		
Aug	52.5		
Settle	54.75		
May	52.5		
Volume	33		
RUBBER			
Nov 1 (1000 Cms)	50.50-50.00		
CRUDE OILS (Wholesale FOB)			
Brent Physical	19.90	-0.55	
Brent 15 day (Jul)	20.00	-0.50	
Brent 15 day (Sep)	20.10	-0.50	
WT Texas Intermediate (Aug)	21.50	-0.45	
WT Texas Intermediate (Sep)	21.45	-0.40	
PRODUCTS (\$/MT)			
Spot CIF NW Europe (prompt delivery)			
Premium Gas 15	82 1/4	Other:	82 1/4
Gasohi Ec	181 1/4		182 1/4
Non REC 15	196 1/2		187 1/2
Non REC 15	196 1/2		189 1/2
3.5 Fuel Oil	82 1/4		81 1/4
Naphtha	194 1/4		197 1/4
FPE FUTURES			
GNL US			
GAS OIL			
Jul	182.50-82.75	Oct	182.50
Aug	184.25-84.50	Nov	191.75-84.00
Sep	185.25-84.50	Dec	195.75-84.00
		May	25.49-91
BRENT (\$/bbl)			
Aug	20.02-20.10	Nov	20.19 \$1.2
Sep	20.13-20.21	Dec	20.16 \$1.2
Oct	20.15-20.21	May	40.955
UNBLEND GASOLINE			
Jul	21.60-17.00	Oct	21.60
Aug	21.60-17.00	Nov	21.60-17.00
Sep	21.45-20.00	Dec	21.30
BIREFIX			
GNL LD (\$/bbl)			
Jul 92	High: 1026	Low: 1025	Close: 1025
Aug 92	1043	1043	1043
Sep 92	1043		1093
Oct 92	1190	1190	1189
Wt 75 km	Open 1025	1025	1047-2
LONDON METAL EXCHANGE			
Gold	1295.5-1296.0	3month	1303.4-1304.0
London Wolff			

(day's range 92.0-93.1)					
Rates for July 7	Range	Close	1 month	3 months	
Australia	3.2460-3.2595	3.2460-3.2491	1-1/4p	1-1/4p	
Canada	59.27-59.68	59.27-59.38	1-1/4p	1-1/4p	
France	110.78-111.113	110.78-111.04	1-1/4p	1-1/4p	
Germany	2.8752-2.8909	2.8752-2.8875	1-1/4p	1-1/4p	
Holland	260.24-262.5	260.24-261.31	1-1/4p	1-1/4p	
Italy	182.1-182.71	182.1-182.56	1-1/4p	1-1/4p	
Japan	217.8-218.17	217.8-218.09	1-1/4p	1-1/4p	
Spain	2.95-2.97	2.95-2.97	1-1/4p	1-1/4p	
Sweden	1.915-1.927	1.923-1.9237	1-1/4p	1-1/4p	
Switzerland	11.289-11.329	11.289-11.31	1-1/4p	1-1/4p	
UK	3.702-3.752	3.712-3.733	1-1/4p	1-1/4p	
US	10.402-10.4516	10.402-10.422	1-1/4p	1-1/4p	
West Germany	25.8-25.88	25.8-25.88	1-1/4p	1-1/4p	
Yen	202.6-204.587	202.6-203.7	1-1/4p	1-1/4p	
Other Rates	2.5870-2.5980	2.5951-2.5980	1-1/4p	1-1/4p	
Premium - pr Discount - ds					

Commodity	1 month	3 months
Australia	1.3449-1.3458	
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Hidden threat to London's success

London has long enjoyed its role as Europe's leading financial centre. But those who have watched the decline of Britain's involvement in shipbuilding, machine tools, motorcycles, consumer electronics and many other areas of business know that only diamonds are for ever. The Corporation of London, mindful of the long-term possibility that London might suffer from the progressive liberalisation and globalisation of securities markets, is funding an important research project that should be required reading for every member of the cabinet. The interim report of the City Research Project is valuable, if only because it reminds us that many government decisions in areas such as tax, EC harmonisation and even transport may have detrimental side effects for London as a financial centre, however sensible they may appear in other contexts. It is no accident that the financial sector accounts for a greater proportion of gross domestic product in Britain than other developed nations and the report is a timely reminder that neglect, oversight or tunnel vision could damage a buoyant section of the economy.

The report gives warning that there are some important threats to London's success. Increasingly, responsibility for policy in areas such as tax and regulatory matters is passing to the EC and being determined on a Community-wide basis. A great deal of determination is essential in order to resist portmanteau decisions taken in Brussels that have harmful effects in London. A case in point were the original capital adequacy proposals for financial services, which might have forced London brokerages to have balance sheets more appropriate to a German bank. They were vigorously resisted and a more benign regime agreed last week. London needs a healthy application of subsidiarity in order to maintain its competitive advantage in the development of new financial products and markets, free from regulation more suited to less sophisticated centres elsewhere.

If the EMU bandwagon rolls again, London must look carefully at the potential impact of a single currency on foreign exchange markets and trading in interest-rate derivatives. The location of a European central bank and the key roles it will remove from those of individual nations are potentially most disruptive of all.

Broken windows

In slamming the door in the face of the Anglian Group's share sale, the private investor was no more churlish than many people had feared. However well last week's placing of half the issue with professionals had gone, its appeal to the small investor was never going to be as great, given the current market conditions. The omens look even bleaker now for issues like MFI, where application lists close on Friday, Taunton Cider, which only hours earlier had revealed that it was resisting pressure to discount its shares, and even Wellcome, which has not, so far, met a joyous reception.

With hindsight, many of those who pulled the wraps off their flotation plans before dawn had broken on the Conservative election victory, will be wishing they had pondered a little longer. Early prognostications as to the equity market's performance throughout the rest of the year have not been met. Confidence has simply evaporated.

Even institutional investors, whose objectives are longer term and wider spread, are bearish, even though companies like Anglian, MFI and Taunton Cider offer rare chances to invest in industries not too well represented in their portfolios. That said, of course, another couple of days like yesterday, with the Footsie up 24 points, and the stage will be back.

Businesses discover a resource in caring for local communities

A change in British corporate culture is helping generate social spirit across the United Kingdom, writes Rodney Hobson

This week completes a decade of Business in the Community, a scheme born out of the inner-city riots in Toxteth, in Liverpool, and Brixton, south London. What started as a steering organisation of 30 companies with half a dozen staff has grown into a group with 500 members, many of them among the top 1,000 firms in Britain, served by a full-time staff of 150.

Adrian Hodges, director of communications, said: "Business leaders looked round and saw that their prosperity as businesses depended on the prosperity of the community. They could not leave it to the government to address the problems."

Stephen O'Brien, executive vice-chairman, added: "It has been like climbing a mountain, except that in the beginning we had no idea we were on a mountain. We now know that after a decade of work we are still in the foothills."

Under the Victorian Quaker philosophy of corporate philanthropy, industrialists such as Cadbury, Rowntree and Boots provided free education and housing for their employees. By the 1960s and 1970s, the involvement of companies in the community was more likely to mean sponsorship of sporting and cultural events. It was only in the 1980s that corporate community involvement in a wider form began.

Business in the Community says the change has not come about because business leaders have become more altruistic or because involvement in the community is a temporary fad that disappears during adverse economic conditions. Rather, it is the result of a fundamental change in British corporate culture. It stems from a growing recognition that companies can benefit from meeting the needs of the community at large.

The driving force for a meeting of minds came from Sir Alastair Pilkington, chairman of the St Helens, Merseyside, glassmaker. He insisted from the start that Business in the Community should be a genuine partnership between business, central government, local authorities and trade unions.

Companies such as IBM, BP, Shell, British Steel, Marks and Spencer, Barclays Bank and Midland Bank, WH Smith and ICI were developing a more structured approach to involvement in the community and were early supporters.

Mr O'Brien said: "BITC opened its doors with a handful of valiant secondaries to spread an uncertain message. Although a company chairman might agree that it was in his shareholders' interests to become involved in the community, it re-



Give and take: pupils in BITC's 'seeing is believing' scheme, with Robert Evans, head of British Gas

mained to be seen what he should do about it on Monday morning. Efforts were concentrated in the early days on encouraging small business start-ups and in helping existing small businesses to grow. The St Helens enterprise agency was the starting point for 400 agencies across Britain. These are funded by 6,000 private-sector sponsors.

Mr O'Brien said: "By 1985, the support network was nearly complete and there was convincing evidence that it vastly increased the life expectancy of new businesses. Furthermore, companies were beginning to sense that they were really contributing to the long-term viability of local communities, often developing their own customer base."

Education became an important theme five years ago when the Prince of Wales became president. He accompanied a group of leaders from business, local government and education in London to see the work of the Boston Compact in America. That partnership of business leaders and schools aimed to improve the attainment rate of pupils and became a model for more than 60 inner-city groups or "compacts" and the subsequent establishment of a national network of more than 100 education and business partnerships.

The compact achieved an early spectacular success in the North East, where in some classes only one pupil in five had a 90 per cent attendance rate. The compact resulted in half the pupils becoming regular school attenders.

The extent to which education should prepare pupils for industry

and commerce is a contentious issue, as Mr Hodges acknowledges. However, he says that no local authority has put an outright ban on Business in the Community member's involvement with schools.

He said: "The involvement of businesses in education will increase the job prospects of young people. We are bringing together teachers and industrialists to understand each other's needs rather than leaving them to work in a vacuum."

Nell Shaw, chairman of Tate & Lyle and now chairman of Business in the Community, has been active in the BITC programme in east London. He added: "The reception today is not what it was ten years ago. Labour councils forget about the politics and take a very pragmatic attitude."

Ford is among companies that has sent engineers into schools and invited teachers to work on placements in the motor industry. Safeway, the food store chain, welcomes children to learn about shapes and measurements and invites teachers to operate its tills.

Education is a two-way process, and business leaders have plenty to learn. John Browne, chief executive officer at BP Exploration, said: "A basic tenet of good management is knowing the importance of interesting the outside world in your business and in knowing how to stimulate that interest. There are management courses that teach all these things, but arguably not so vividly as a period wrestling with a difficult community

that do not feel they can cope with the environment as well as with the recession. Startrite Shoes took up a suggestion to use recycled material in its packaging and saved 10 per cent of its packaging costs.

Although the first aim of Business in the Community was to help small businesses, its members tend to be larger corporations.

Mr Hodges said: "There are still some companies that have not got the message. Our real challenge is to communicate to small and medium businesses of involvement in the community. The problem is one of ignorance rather than resistance to the concept."

"Many small businesses think that it is only for big companies. Their natural reaction is that their contribution to the local community is to employ people. We explain that by looking at local needs they can expand their customer base and perhaps improve relations with their suppliers."

He cites a direct mail campaign aimed at almost 3,000 smaller companies in the North East. This resulted in 137 links between companies and community groups. Mr Shaw says that in more rural areas, where there are fewer large companies, the commitment of smaller firms is greater. He cites the example of Northern Ireland, which he visited last month. "Smaller companies there are involved in a real way. They have an asset in the form of an ability to make contacts with local community groups."

He added: "During the first 10 years, we focused on building awareness of corporate social responsibility and persuading business leaders that they had a role to play in regenerating their communities. In the next ten years, we will develop the partnerships, helping companies to establish their social priorities and create plans for action. Achieving this goal will require a fundamental change, not only in how we perceive corporate community involvement but in how we view the nature of business itself. Such change requires time, commitment and, most of all, planning."

A new initiative is Opportunity 2,000, which aims to increase the participation of women in the workforce.

Peter Davis, chairman and chief executive of Reed International, said: "We believe strongly that British business is not taking full advantage of the potential of women in the workforce. We also believe that for all sorts of economic, social and demographic reasons that this is the right time for businesses to address the issue and to do something about it."

Another line of attack is for companies to shape their own community activities around the voluntary work carried out on an individual basis by their employees. Business in the Community has formed the Per Cent Club, a group of leading companies that contribute at least half a per cent of pre-tax profits or 1 per cent of dividends to community-based projects. Contributions can be cash, staff secondments or donations of equipment, premises, time and expertise.

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Germany calling

BORN and raised in Zimbabwe but now resident in Essex, David Gemmell, a veteran of Lazard's — he was with the bank for 18 years, becoming managing director of its international division — has been further improving his cosmopolitan credentials by learning German. Now deputy chairman of Chartered WestLB, the merchant bank jointly owned by Standard Chartered and Westdeutsche Landesbank, Gemmell's desire to learn the language is not itself surprising but his method is characteristically unusual. He has chosen to plug himself into a Sony Walkman for the 20 minutes a day he spends walking between Liverpool Street Station and his Gracechurch Street office. Gemmell, a tall distinguished figure also known for his interest in beekeeping, denies he feels in the least self-conscious, even when the Germanic voice on his cassette tape instructs him to repeat phrases out loud. "It doesn't bother me," he says. "It just adds to the general impression of madness."

Baton ruled

AFTER winning the relay in the Stock Exchange Athletics Championships last year without any training, Baring Securities managed to lose the same event on Saturday after its team dropped the baton at the first handover. The culprits at the race in Battersea Park were Andy Baker and Simon Monson but team captain Derek Browne, who had



put colleagues through six weeks' training, was generous in his praise after the bank nevertheless managed to walk off with this year's overall trophy with a score of 111.5 points, the highest since the championships began in 1911. Browne himself won the 100 metres sprint, the 400 metres, and the long jump while the offending Monson came second in the 100 metre race and won the 200 metre. Morgan Stanley, last year's overall winner, was second.

Rhinopolis

THE exhibition at the Barbican, *The Celebrated City*, which runs for ten more days, brings together some of the finest paintings and memorabilia owned by the Corporation of London. One section covers the City and commerce and charts the development from its coffee-house days to its current global status. One exhibit is the entry in the Lloyd's Register for April 16, 1912. In bold copperplate it has the heading: "Titanic, reported as

founded after collision with ice reported by wireless from Olympic to the Cape Race wireless station. Further reports state that loss of life is serious". A more charming entry is from the Sun insurance office, dated 1794, detailing a policy and reads: "Gilbert Piddock a policy for insuring a rhinoceros and a carriage for £200. They are to be exhibited in the exhibition room over Exeter Change and then to travel to be exhibited throughout Middlesex. For travelling about the county duty, three shillings."

Yogi's the yogi

SIR Charles Powell, whose witty remark on Radio 4's *Today* programme about the riskiness of making predictions — especially about the future — was recently reported in the *City Diary*, is concerned our readers are not misled into thinking he has been citing other people's quotations without attribution. He now reminds us that the original source of the remark was, of course, Yogi Berra, the famously funny Hall of Fame catcher for the New York Yankees baseball team. Yogi's other witticisms, passed on courtesy of Powell, include: "It's déjà vu all over again," and "If you come to a fork in the road, take it". Powell, a former adviser to Baroness Thatcher, was also once private secretary to Lord Cromer when he was British ambassador in Washington, and it is possibly this that explains his encyclopaedic knowledge of Yogi Berra quotations.

CAROL LEONARD

BUSINESS LETTERS

Lloyd's names have been overtaxed

From Mr Henry Colthurst
Sir, I have tried to index-link Lloyd's profits since 1948, up to and including the 1988 year of account. I calculate the gross profit at today's levels as about £8.5 billion. It does not seem illogical to assume that during the same period, the Inland Revenue and the taxpayer have benefited from receipts of not less than £3.5 billion, in many cases from illusory "profits" on asbestos and pollution insurances where claims are only now being met. That tax was never properly earned and should never have been collected — it should be repaid.

If nothing else, it would make an enormous difference if the Inland Revenue was prepared to treat losses in the same way as profits and allow for basic rate tax to be deducted at source. At present, names receive 75 per cent of overall profits but must pay 100 per cent of overall losses, pending receipt of any tax refund — consequently, they are at a disadvantage when liquidity is a problem. Such a provision alone would provide up to £500 million short-term credit to the market this year — at no extra cost to anybody. Adjustment of tax thereafter would become a matter between the individual name

and the Revenue. Perhaps the Revenue ought to be challenged to take over the liabilities and reserves of any syndicate where they continue to disallow part of the reinsurance to close as being too high. In the light of past experience — over £1 billion deterioration from the "back years" since 1986 — I am sure many syndicates would be happy to pay over their "reserves" to the Revenue and remove further uncertainty.

It is tempting to suggest that some of the action groups should consider forming an unholy alliance with underwriters and take joint action against the Revenue in the courts as a result of the government's refusal either to allow syndicates to set aside proper reserves for back year deterioration or to let names build up a proper "catastrophe" reserve.

The issue of fair and prudent tax treatment for the insurance industry remains crucial to its survival.

The reputation of Lloyd's was established by the words "pay all claims". I hope that it will not be lost by the same activity.

Yours faithfully,
HENRY N.A. COLTHURST,
1 Wandle Road, SW17.

Share price falls can inflict economic damage

From Mr Malcolm Smith
Sir, In his letter (July 1) regarding stock prices, Peter Kidson states that prices relay information about the economy and that Japan's economic malaise is causing its stock and property prices to fall, not the other way round.

What information about the global economy emerged in mid-October 1987 to cause a worldwide equity crash? Econ-

omies and asset prices interact. In Japan, the likelihood of constrained bank lending provides a particularly clear mechanism by which stock and equity price falls could lead to economic malaise.

Yours faithfully,
MALCOLM SMITH,
Flat 5, Laburnum Court,
Westbourne Gardens,
Folkestone,
Kent.



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TT2

Portfolio

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No.	Company	Group	Share Price
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2	Alfred Lyons	Brewing	1.00
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6	Tilbury Docks	Building	1.00
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Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend
Please make a note of your daily total for the weekly dividend of £4,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT SUN

There were no valid claims for the Portfolio Platinum prize yesterday. The £2,000 will be added to today's competition.

1992 High Low Company Price Div % Yld % P/E

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Futures inspire rally

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began June 29. Dealings end July 10. Settlement day July 20. Forward days are permitted on two previous business days. Prices recorded are at market close. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close, but adjustments are made when a stock is ex-dividend. Changes, yields and price/earnings ratios are based on middle prices.

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Portfolio

All the pride of the Expo

The city plans a great celebration of past glories but with a vision of its future role, Tony Sutton writes

Columbus? Who was Columbus? The name is not recognised in Bristol. At the city's forthcoming '97 Expo the name on everybody's lips will be John Cabot. For it was Cabot and other Bristol men who were the true discoverers of America, or so the city would have us believe.

Cabot is one of Bristol's greatest sons and the city is determined to celebrate in style the 500th anniversary of his landing on Newfoundland. That will be in 1997, and a replica of his ship, the *Matthew*, is being built and his journey retraced.

Bristol's '97 Expo will be about not only past glories but also the city's future and its place in Europe.

Bristol's past, stretching back 1,000 years, cannot be forgotten, as it is seen everywhere, the city docks in the centre, for instance, once one of the three points of the notorious but highly lucrative slave-trade triangle, or the Clifton suspension bridge, with its reminder of Brunel and the achievements of the Victorian age.

Bristol was once England's most important provincial city. Today there is a feeling that complacency has allowed other cities such as Birmingham to forge ahead. That at least is the view of the business community, whose contact with the city council has too often been at arm's length.

"My father is furious with me for not being on the council," says St John Hartnell, the senior partner of the estate agent Hartnell Taylor Cook, who is now running the city's '97 Expo. Like other business leaders he had played little part in council affairs, yet in his father's time the council and Bristol were run by the business community.

Politics and business have since gone their separate ways. "Fragmentation" is how Tony FitzSimons, Bristol & West Building Society's chief executive, describes the change.

"Bristol lost its powerbase and with it the ability to get things done," he says.

Mr FitzSimons, Mr Hartnell and others, however,



Remaking history: St John Hartnell in the yard where Cabot's ship will be reconstructed

believe the powerbase is gradually being restored. Their hopes are concentrated not on an uprated, pre-war model of the council but on The Bristol Initiative (TBI), a body that brings together council officers, clerics, captains of industry and the arts world to try to resolve the city's difficulties.

TBI is beginning to thread itself into much of the fabric of Bristol life. In some ways it is an alliance of convenience. The councilors have the elected power but no money, and the captains of industry have

the financial power but not elected authority. Together they can do business, says Graham Robertson, the leader of the Labour-controlled council. "Through TBI we have got together and we hope now to influence the districts around Bristol in producing a more positive, economic regeneration approach to the region," he says. "We understand what partnership can mean and we want to build on that spirit of co-operation and turn it into practical action."

There is an arts action group chaired by Louis Sherwood, the HTV chairman, which wants to upgrade Bristol's cultural scene, and TBI has set up the Broadmead Initiative to manage and promote Bristol's main shopping centre in partnership with the council.

There is also a proposal, accepted in principle by the council, to create a corporate body for Broadmead, that could form the pattern for other tasks nominally in the council's responsibility but beyond its financial capacity.

Housing is another area in

which TBI has set up an action group, under the chairmanship of John Pontin, the JT Group chairman. John Savage, the TBI chief executive, says Bristol has 20,000 homeless people, the largest number outside London. "We have created an innovative approach to the problem, using low-cost, but high-quality, Scandinavian prefabricated wooden homes," he says.

For sports facilities TBI is examining and is planning a £100 million self-funding scheme. TBI was set up in spring 1989 in response to the Confederation of British Industry's "Initiatives beyond Charity" report, which put forward the novel view that paying more attention to one's own backyard would also be good for profits. The group has 60 members and is run by a staff of four on an annual budget of £150,000.

"The task for us is to break into what is a rather slow descent into anonymity, reverse it and make sure that Bristol is a city of importance in Europe, retaining the position that it has enjoyed for more than 1,000 years," Mr Savage says.

Mr Hartnell believes TBI has won the council's respect and trust, and points to the breakthrough with its acceptance of TBI help in setting up '97 Expo. A joint company has been formed in which councilors share the board with businessmen. The council has made available Underfall Yard, where a replica of Cabot's ship will be built, and is helping with grants.

Other plans include a performance arts centre with sports facilities, and the development of the outstanding waterside site of Canons Marsh, part of the former docks area in the city centre.

The main purpose of this activity, of course, is to put Bristol back on the map as a European city and to encourage investment. If '97 Expo also manages to wrest the discoverer title from Columbus, that will be another bonus.

The investment potential of culture is being promoted

Local business adopts an artful approach

In the interests of the Bristol Old Vic, Lord Palumbo, the chairman of the Arts Council, hosted a lunch for local businessmen last summer. The UK's oldest working theatre had just announced it was facing insolvency for the first time since it opened in 1766 and might close. Lord Palumbo wanted to show the council's determination to solve the Old Vic's persistent financial problems.

The meeting brought private sector business into Bristol's cultural argument for the first time, and awakened local magnates to more than the theatre's plight. "It made businessmen aware of the possibilities of the arts for them, and local politicians began to get an idea of the investment potential of culture as they planned the city's future," says Mark Everett, the Old Vic's chief executive.

Suddenly the local authorities and business found that in the arts they had something in common. That lunch appears not only to have broken a funding deadlock, but also to have started a process that could make existing cultural operations healthier and lead to new acquisitions, such as a concert hall and a theatre. The arts are being seen as an aid to building Bristol's image as a leading European city.

Peter Boyden, an arts consultant, is drawing up a £20,000 cultural strategy document, which has been jointly commissioned by Bristol City Council, the South West Arts Board and the Bristol Initiative, the business sector's development strategy group.

"Cultural activity through access, diversity, training and education is the key to the modern approach to development of a European city," Mr Boyden says. "This is a serious attempt to change the way we use and appreciate culture."

The problem, according to Martyn Heighoun, Bristol's director of leisure services, has been that the city has been en-

pected to take responsibility for operations, such as the Old Vic and the museums, that have regional or even national importance. The imposition of admission charges for the eight museums (from which local poll tax payers can be exempt) was not just a gesture but a business decision.

When talk of the beleaguered arts comes up in Bristol, eyes turn first to the Old Vic. The policy of Paul Unwin, the previous artistic director, was to spend the budget on six or seven productions with star names to attract audiences. Mr Unwin resigned last summer because he felt his style was no longer affordable, and Andy Hay, his successor, has reversed the policy to establish an ensemble company to give eight or nine productions a year and has reopened the studio theatre, the New Vic.

"Despite the lack of funding, we have a pretty sophisticated local audience, which will feel associated with the company," Mr Everett says.

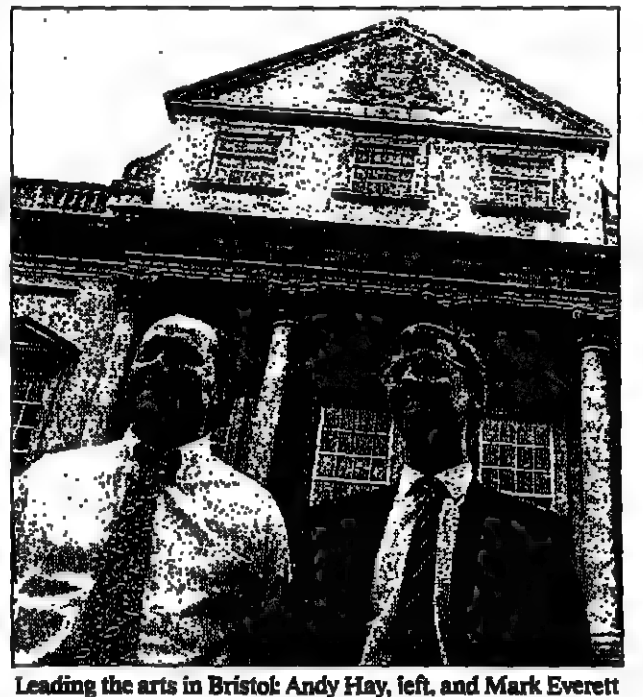
Since less is being spent on a celebrities, the company will also feel less restrained in trying more esoteric theatre.

The 800-seat theatre being talked of by the Bristol Initiative could be the Old Vic's main production house, with the old Theatre Royal becoming a festival theatre or devoted to classical revivals.

Mr Everett has already begun talks with the city of Bordeaux. Bristol's twin, about theatrical exchanges, which would give drama seasons the European season the city council is seeking.

Before joining the Old Vic in 1989, Mr Everett was with the Birmingham Rep, in a city where the city authorities have flung themselves wholeheartedly into partnership with the developers to make the arts the essential invigorator for what had been a depressed urban centre. Birmingham is now an icon for Bristolian cultural developers.

SIMON TAIT



Leading the arts in Bristol: Andy Hay, left, and Mark Everett



Bristol airport has frequent services to destinations within two hours' flying time — Les Wilson, managing director

Take-off towards new success

Bristol airport, 350 acres of local authority owned land eight miles from the city centre, is about to "go critical". That will come when more than a million passengers a year pass through the terminal, and Bristol is now hovering on the brink. Only recession and the Gulf war prevented its reaching the magic figure last year, in the

airport's diamond jubilee, or 60th year of operation.

Despite a 7.7 per cent drop in passenger numbers overall and a 20 per cent slump in charter passengers, the airport had a record turnover of £14.4 million and a £1.57 million gross operating profit.

Dozens of companies have now moved west from London towards Bristol and high tech-

nology firms, such as Hewlett-Packard, DuPont, IBM, Inmos, and Lloyds Bank, have shifted their headquarters to the region.

"All these companies have executives who need to travel frequently, not only within the UK but Europe and the world," says Les Wilson, the airport's managing director. "The relatively short distance to Heathrow and Gatwick from Bristol means there is insufficient demand for an intercontinental airport at Bristol."

"The merits of the regional airport are frequent services to destinations within two hours' flying time, thereby permitting day returns. And, as there are regular services to hub airports, businessmen have the opportunity to make valuable savings on travelling time."

Scheduled air services, he says, are crucial to the economic success of the region. Mr Wilson says: "A regional airport is seen as essential to companies bringing inward investment."

Brymon Airways has underlined its commitment to provide such services with a £10 million investment in its Bristol based operations.

The airline is to acquire new De Havilland Dash 8 aircraft, with which it can start services to Belfast and Cork and increase flights to Scotland to ten a day.

"Bristol is a success story for Brymon Airways," says Malcolm Naylor, Brymon's managing director. "With the UK's main airports already suffering from severe overcrowding, coupled with the predicted 60 per cent increase in flights and a doubling of passengers by 2005, increasing attention is being turned towards the potential of regional airports."

Bristol was at the forefront of civil aviation: as early as 1927 a group of local businessmen managed to raise £6,000 through public subscriptions to start a flying club

at Filton, later to become the birthplace of Concorde.

By 1929, they had attracted so much interest in the project that they bought farmland at Whitchurch and turned it into Britain's third civil airport. In that year, only 935 passengers passed through the terminal. The figure rose to 4,000 by 1939 and during the war Bristol was the only civil airport still in operation in the UK, flying to Lisbon and on, via the Azores, to America.

After the war, the airport committee bought and developed Lulsgate Bottom, a disused RAF airfield, at a cost of £55,000, and the new airport was opened in 1957. It was an instant success and by 1965 the runway had to be lengthened and the terminal building extended.

However, the most growth occurred in the 1980s: from 251,000 passengers in 1980, Bristol has expanded to 900,000 a year. By the end of the decade it could be handling three million.

The terminal building has been rebuilt: the departure lounge is now twice its original size and a new concourse area was opened in July 1988. From four scheduled routes in 1985, the airport has grown so that 17 will be served this summer, enabling business travellers to fly to Amsterdam, Brussels, Düsseldorf, Dublin, Glasgow, Manchester and Paris, from which connecting flights are available to the rest of the world.

Scheduled traffic has grown so fast that from 8 per cent of the total throughput in 1980, it reached 45 per cent in 1991. Even so, charter services are still important, as more and more holiday-makers living within a 50-mile radius appreciate being able to fly from their local area direct to the Mediterranean sunspots.

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Williams makes lone stand against fuel reform



Mosley: radical changes

NIGEL Mansell is not the only Englishman in the news as the Formula One circus heads to the British grand prix this weekend. Frank Williams, the owner of Williams Grand Prix Engineering, and Max Mosley, the president of Fisa, motor racing's governing body, are at loggerheads over what sort of fuel will power the cars in the future.

Williams, whose team has dominated the world championship this season, says he has not agreed to the suggestions put forward by Fisa that next year's fuel should conform to European Community standards. Mosley also wants it to be cheaper than the £100 per litre "witches' brew"

now used, and one that could be analysed soon after the race.

The fuel reform is part of a much wider package of changes to next year's Formula One. These reforms, many of them radical, are the result of Mosley, nine months into his presidency, negotiating and easing his ideas into a sport that has for long been numbed by the dictatorial methods of the former president, Jean Marie Balestre.

At Silverstone this week we may see another of his proposals: the safety car. This is not to be confused with the pace car that is often used in American motor racing. The safety car, to be introduced to Formula

Souped up or standard? £100 per litre or cheaper? Norman Howell examines the dispute over the future formula of fuel

One for the first time at the British grand prix, would take to the circuit only if there were interruptions or obstacles that would prevent the running of the race. If there is a problem in the first two laps, the race would be red-flagged and restarted. If, on the other hand, more than 75 per cent of the laps had been covered, the race would stop at that stage.

Any incident that warranted a red flag and, as happened in

the French grand prix on Sunday, a mandatory restart after a 20-minute break, would involve a safety car. It could lead the Formula One cars round until the problem has been dealt with. Yet there is nothing much wrong with things as they are, except that cars sitting on a grid in the middle of a race make a boring sight. The safety car would keep things moving, and there would be less of a chance of running out of

television and satellite time. But it is the fuel issue that might cause a serious rupture between Mosley and Williams. The rationale for change is that the costs are escalating at a tremendous rate. Not all of the fuel companies are prepared to boost the petrol so that cars can have 80 to 100 horsepower, so some teams are disadvantaged. Some call in consultants to tinker with basic components to get more out of their car. But this has led to problems with the fuel companies, which have threatened to withdraw the financial help, usually in the region of £1 million, accorded to the smaller teams.

Elf, who supply Williams, Ligier and Renault, have made it clear to Williams that it is their wish that the British constructor should not agree to the standardisation of fuel. The French obviously feel that their hard earned advantage would be lost if all companies had to make the petrol from a numbered list of components. The other fuel companies have made it clear that they are conforming to Fisa's wishes grudgingly, and argue that things were fine as they stood. "But if too few components are allowed, that will not allow us to say that our fuel is different from, say, Elf," Mike Brannigan, of Shell, said. "And then, much of the reason for being

in motor sport would cease." Frank Williams, because of the huge contributions Elf makes to his team, has no choice but to toe the line. And if he does not sign, the new fuel rules cannot be introduced, as all technical changes must be approved unanimously by constructors. Yet it remains to be seen if Williams can stall Fisa, if the governing body wishes to uphold the mandate which was apparently agreed by the teams after the Monaco grand prix last year.

Veteran goes to Gleneagles on a high

Crenshaw sets out to make sure of his place in Open

By MITCHELL PLATT, GOLF CORRESPONDENT

BEN Crenshaw has more incentive than most to assert himself in the Bell's Scottish Open, which starts on the King's Course at Gleneagles today. The American is well aware that unless he challenges for the title, he will move east from here to North Berwick to face the ordeal of playing in the qualifying competition for the Open Championship, which begins at Muirfield tomorrow week.

Crenshaw has the opportunity to avoid that hazard because five additional places in the Open are offered to the leading finishers in the Scottish Open by the Royal and Ancient.

The thought of qualifying should hold no fears for Crenshaw. He is oozing confidence following his return to form last Sunday, when a birdie at the 17th enabled him to beat Greg Norman by one shot in the Western Open. It was his first success for two years but his sixteenth on the United States PGA Tour.

Crenshaw was naturally inspired by Tom Kite's win in the US Open, for which he did not qualify. Crenshaw, like Kite, was born in Austin, Texas, and he, too, turned 40 earlier this year. The game, it would appear, is being fair this year to those who it might be argued are in the sunsets of their careers.

There is no question that Crenshaw has drawn confidence from the admirable achievements of Ray Floyd, Bruce Lietzke and Kite, all over 40 and all winners on the US Tour this year. The arch traditionalist was occupying his mind more and more with designing golf courses rather than defeating them.

The Open, however, has a call on Crenshaw like no other championship and he was determined to put his game in order to play at Muirfield.

Crenshaw has fond memories of the famous links, despite being once told by Capt Paddy Hanmer, then the secretary of the Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers, "your shadow will never darken these doors again".

The so-called dressing down took place after Tom Watson, who had won the 1980 Open, and Crenshaw had set out after dinner, fortified by a glass or two, to replay

Muirfield. The only difference was that they played only the 10th and 18th, armed with some ancient hickory clubs and some gutta-percha balls acquired by Crenshaw.

Hanmer was a man with a reputation for administering even an Open champion and, if his bark was worse than his bite, it was still a rather sheepish Crenshaw and Watson who returned from the course. Hanmer, however, later gave way and ordered the next round.

Tony Jacklin was part of the audience that evening and he will be part of the championship this week. Jacklin decided three weeks ago that it was time he began preparing for the forthcoming European Seniors Tour, for which he will be eligible in 1994. He now lives in Scotland but has not entered the Open.

Ian Woosnam is in good heart again following his success in Monte Carlo but Nick Faldo returns from a disappointment in the French Open, when he let slip a chance to win.

Severiano Ballesteros, Bernhard Langer, Sandy Lyle, Colin Montgomerie, Roman Rafferty and the Americans, Larry Mize and Phil Mickelson, are also among the contenders for the title held by Craig Parry, of Australia.

	Hole	Yds	Par	Hole	Yds	Par
1	396	4	10	11	417	4
2	496	4	11	12	330	3
3	464	4	12	13	442	4
4	464	4	13	14	442	4
5	178	3	14	15	410	4
6	480	5	15	16	469	5
7	185	3	16	17	469	5
8	178	3	17	18	377	4
9	408	4	18	19	585	5
Out 3,327 35				In 3,412 35		
Total yardage: 6,739				Par: 70		

BASKETBALL

Worthing appoint new coach

By NICHOLAS HARRING

ALAN Cunningham is the surprise choice as player-coach of Worthing, one of at least four first division clubs who will resume the Carlsberg League with a new coach.

Cunningham, who was ruled out of Great Britain's unsuccessful Olympic qualifying campaign by a ruptured calf muscle, has left Kingston to return to the first English club he played for. The former Harlem Globetrotter, aged 38, has won six championship medals and a host of other honours at Portsmouth, Glasgow and Kingston.

He succeeds Dale Shackelford, whose contract was not renewed after three years despite Worthing reaching the Carlsberg championship play-offs at Wembley in May.

"It was time we had a change and Alan has a very good image," Colin Smith, the Worthing director, said. In an acrimonious last week at the club, Shackelford had missed the most important pre-Wembley training session.

Cunningham's assistant will be Dan Lloyd, his coach when Portsmouth won the league in successive seasons, and means that Hemel Hempstead Royals will be looking for a new coach. The logical successor to Lloyd is Andy Gill, who has resigned as coach of Thames Valley Tigers, the runners-up in the league, cup and play-offs last season.

Tigers will appoint either Curtis Xavier, the former Manchester guard, or Mick Bett, the former Bracknell player, to replace Gill.

Mark Dunning, a former coach at Bracknell, has succeeded Joe White as coach at London Towers. The season begins on September 19.

RUGBY LEAGUE

Britain enter last leg resolved to succeed

FROM A CORRESPONDENT IN AUCKLAND

GREAT Britain have to break a hoodoo stretching 12 years if they are to open the New Zealand leg of their tour with a win today.

Auckland, the New Zealand provincial champions, have beaten Britain in their last three meetings and also number all-conquering Australia among their recent victims.

Britain have often struggled in New Zealand, perhaps inevitably when the tour comes almost as an afterthought following the excitement of an international series against Australia. But the coach, Malcolm Reilly, is determined not to allow any end-of-tour feelings this time.

"It would be easy to allow this section of the tour to be an

anti-climax," Reilly said, "particularly after the disappointment of losing the Ashes, but I am determined not to let that happen. It would be a shame if the players put all the good work they've done behind them now."

The midweek side is underfought so far. The three losses in 13 games have been sustained by the first-choice team. Even against Auckland in the intimidating atmosphere of Carlaw Park, Britain will start as favourites.

GREAT BRITAIN: S. Hampton (Wigan); A. Hume (St Helens); J. Lydon (Wigan); P. Newlove (Featherstone), G. Halse (Aldershot); E. Hume (Wigan); D. Forster (Featherstone); C. Harrison (Featherstone); M. Cunniff (Wigan); D. Sampson (Featherstone); K. Forster (Featherstone); J. Jackson (Wigan); S. McKenna (Aldershot); M. Agnew (Featherstone); D. Devereux (Widnes); D. Myers (Wigan); P. Hume (Widnes).

Zelezny shows finer point of sporting saturation

By PETER RAYNARD

NOT often is an appeal against the light enforced by officials against the wishes of all the players but, by the time the men's doubles final at Wimbledon was stopped on Sunday evening, quite a few viewers must have been lining up to appeal against sport. I cannot recall a weekend when a conjunction of cricket, tennis, motor racing and athletics so dominated the schedules to the extent that, on Saturday morning, even the sacred Open University programmes were scrapped.

There being no shortage of coverage of these events elsewhere on these pages, I shall merely recall some fleeting moments, while spending more time on the vexed issue of the amount of sport on

SPORT ON TELEVISION

THIS WEEK IN REVIEW

television, which is exercising the pens of those who write to the BBC's Points of View as well as keeping television station duty officers busy taking irate phone calls.

I sympathise with non-sporting types but what are the television networks to do? The present wave of complaints began ten days ago when both the BBC and ITV screened the European football championship final. It was galling for some to have the same match on the

two main channels at the same time but we can hardly expect the BBC and ITV to invest in covering the championship as a whole and then toss a coin for the final.

The only other way to keep an important event off one channel is to allow bidding, with one channel per nation getting coverage. But then the complaints increase: why is such-and-such an event only on satellite? Viewers who complain about doubling-up on the main channels should consider the alternative; that big occasions will be lost to most viewers via a winner-takes-all bidding system.

There is no harm in the free enterprise system applying to sport but, by the same token, leading events such as Wimbledon will always want to be seen by the largest number of

viewers even when satellite television offers more money. In a free market, the task of satellite television is to get itself sufficient market share to bid alongside the main players. How satellite squares the circle of needing big sport to get viewers and big audiences to secure sport is a fascinating exercise.

There is no question that we got value for the licence fee at the weekend. The highlight came from the Bisset Games in Oslo, where Jan Zelezny eclipsed Steve Backley with an astonishing javelin sequence, ending with the world record. When the javelin left Zelezny's hand for that final throw, Stuart Storey pronounced it "too high" but did a quick U-turn sufficient to make Murray Walker proud. The throw was, of course,



Zelezny: perfect throw

perfect. And so was the pronunciation of Zelezny's name, which was more than could be said at Wimbledon. Although fuss in the press might have given the impression that Monica Seles is pronounced "grunt", the

name is in fact pronounced "Seles". Various BBC reporters seem to have been split between "Seles" and "Selesh", a matter one might have thought could be resolved in the course of a fortnight.

The big question — is John Barrett up to the Dan Maskell mantle? — was answered in the affirmative, though Barrett is not yet showing the full range of his shots. I am not sure the BBC has got the doubles partnership right: Mark Cox has the knowledge but voices are important and there is an aural blandness to the Barrett-Cox team. One answer would be a positive response to my complaint: why must there be a male co-commentator in the men's final and a female one in the women's?

With Saddlers' Hall fighting away all but three opponents in the Princess of Wales's Stakes, the group two race lost its competitive edge.

However, Michael Stoute was not complaining after his Coronation Cup winner maintained his unbeaten record for the season and enjoyed a perfect preparation for the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes at Ascot on July 25.

Luchino set a scorching pace but Saddlers' Hall was always travelling well and won as a 7-4 on chance should.

Pati Cole's two-year-olds are in sparkling form, particularly those trained by Fahd Salman. Lord President won the opening Plantation Maiden Stakes to become the tenth individual winner from 14 runners this season for the successful partnership.

Lord President now joins Tim Pledge and Lindon Link, two of Cole's most impressive youngsters, in the line-up for the best autumn prices.

سكنا صلا

Aqib fined half his match fee for part in controversial Old Trafford over

Miandad escapes ICC penalty

By ALAN LEE
CRICKET CORRESPONDENT

A YEAR to the day since the fanfare introduction of an independent match referee to safeguard standards in international cricket, the system stands ridiculed. Aqib Javed, the Pakistan bowler involved in the shameful incident on Monday evening at Old Trafford, was yesterday fined half his match fee but Javed Miandad, who choreographed the scene, escaped without so much as a word of censure.

Aqib's fine will amount to almost £300 and, as the Pakistan side must also sacrifice 40 per cent of its fee for failing eight overs short of requirements, he has played the Test for virtually nothing. For such a blatant abuse of the Code of Conduct, he may consider himself fortunate, but leniency is an inadequate word for Miandad's treatment.

It is appropriate that the International Cricket Council should be meeting at Lord's today, for if yesterday's remarkable whitewash of Miandad is a barometer of acceptable behaviour, they might just as well withdraw all referees and umpires.

Conrad Hunte, it must be said, was not to be envied. Called, as it were, from the substitute's bench to fill in as referee for two days while his fellow West Indian, Clyde Walcott, attended to ICC business, Hunte was pitched into the first acid test of the supervisory system.

He did not take his decisions in haste or isolation. Hunte, indeed, spent some hours studying television film of the incidents, in which Aqib reacted so badly to umpire Roy Palmer's interpretation of the bouncer regulation that he fired three successive short balls at England's No. 11, Devon Malcolm, one delivered from more than a yard over the crease. If this was not intimidation, the game has never been any.

Hunte saw replays of Miandad so spectacularly ignoring his duty, as captain, to restore peace that, with the aid of gestures, mimicry and angry words and expressions, he severely inflamed an already overheated situation. Hunte, aged 60, opened the batting for West Indies in 44 Tests but it is doubtful whether he ever saw such blatant interference with an umpire as now ensued.

Palmer may have been wrong to adjudicate one Aqib short ball as a bouncer, and he certainly allowed one ball too



Referee's view: Hunte, the ICC match official, looks out over Old Trafford, the scene of the controversy in the Test on Monday

many in the over, but he did nothing to invite the dissent of the bowler or the active connivance of the captain, much less the scene which followed when, quite wrongly, Aqib believed his sweater had been thrown at him.

Miandad's overall display was deplorable and self-evidently fouled at least four directives in the ICC code of conduct. Whether he transgressed a fifth time, by using "crude or abusive language or making offensive gestures" is a moot point.

Beyond question, he abdicated his responsibility to ensure fair play, he engaged in unbecoming conduct, he showed dissent at an umpire's decision and, along with team-mates, he intimidated an umpire. This, apparently, was not enough for Hunte, who, after discussing the matter with Walcott and Sir Colin Cowdrey, chairman of the ICC, effectively took no action against Miandad.

The statement announcing

the referee's findings said: "Javed Miandad... has been firmly encouraged to ensure that his players maintain the spirit of the game both on and off the field." It almost sounded like a pat on the back, especially when the stalling rider added: "Mr Hunte also addressed this point with England's captain, Graham Gooch." Quite what Gooch or his side had contributed to the mayhem was unclear.

Hunte did, additionally, severely reprimand the Pakistan cricket manager, Intikhab Alam, for his allegations that his players were insulted by Palmer. Intikhab was in breach by commenting at all but what he said seemed so disingenuous it was either a smokescreen or the remark of a man who, as has sometimes been the case with his England counterpart, finds it impossible to distance himself from the siege mentality which periodically afflicts every team.

That Intikhab last night

declined to retract a word, indeed re-emphasised his views on Palmer, will exacerbate the matter. So far as Hunte was concerned: "The umpire acted in a proper manner." Most people studied the television replays, might go further and say he acted impeccably under almost intolerable pressure.

Aqib and Miandad are both lucky to escape a suspension. But the fact that punishment has been meted out at all for what the Pakistanis appear to believe a case of persecution could unhappily sour this series as others between these sides have been soured before.

The bridge-building spirit in which this series began has now collapsed, possibly irreparably. But if the hostile mood of this match is carried forward to the remaining two Tests, the toothlessness of the ICC system must bear some of the blame.

ICC preview, page 30

Intikhab fans ashes of dispute

By PETER BALL

THE third Test passed away quietly enough on the field yesterday but neither side ended the day in celebratory mood (Peter Ball writes).

Graham Gooch spoke meaningfully about the need for radical improvement if his side is going to compete. Meanwhile, even though Pakistan had had much the better of the match, Javed Miandad remained in a team meeting behind closed doors.

Intikhab Alam, the Pakistan manager, emerged after half an hour to reveal that, like the Bourbons, he had learnt nothing and forgotten nothing. Although bound by ICC restrictions, Intikhab insisted that he stood by his criticisms of umpire Roy Palmer, and then extended his complaints to say that his team were being unfairly treated on the tour.

"We are very strict with our players," he said, "and we have demanded that they keep a low profile on this tour, but certain things have happened. I was very angry yesterday because of the way the umpire behaved with our players. We all saw that he threw the sweater at Aqib, and I stand by that statement. It was very clear if you saw the video replays and saw the expression on his face."

Intikhab stressed that he was only maintaining the position that he held the previous day, although that itself apparently contravened that part of the ICC's code of conduct which forbids players and team officials from disclosing or commenting upon any alleged breach of the code or upon any hearing, report or decision arising from such breach.

Although the referee's report clearly exonerated Palmer, the Pakistan sense of persecution has been fuelled by Monday's incident. Intikhab, however, suggested that his team were already being treated unfairly.

"We have come here to play cricket in the right spirit, but there has been pressure on our players," he said. "The umpires are looking at the ball very frequently when we are fielding. When England are fielding, that is not happening, and that is unfair."

The Pakistan management conveyed those feelings to Conrad Hunte, the match referee. They refused to confirm it yesterday, but it seems likely that they will protest if Palmer is selected for future Tests. Palmer and David Shepherd were umpires in the touring team's match at Taunton when the ball was exam-

ined amid much publicity early in the tour.

Gooch's demeanour suggested that he would be happy if his side could bowl well enough to raise suspicions of tampering with the ball. "We were struggling from the start," he said, "because on that pitch, if you didn't bowl in the right place, lots of runs came."

He clearly was less than enchanted with the realisation that he had been England's most consistent bowler. "I've bowled more in this match than in the rest of this season — and last," he reflected mordantly. "I'm not into bowling that much at 38, but when I was pressed into it I quite enjoyed it."

John Woodcock, page 30
Scoreboard and averages, page 30

Selectors grant Elliott special Olympic favour

By DAVID POWELL, ATHLETICS CORRESPONDENT

PETER Elliott, the Commonwealth 1,500 metres champion, will not be required by Britain's selectors to race before the Olympics despite recent injury and a British Athletic Federation (BAF) directive aimed at avoiding taking to the Games any athlete who might not be in shape. It now looks certain that Elliott will race in Barcelona on memory, not having competed in eight weeks leading up to his event.

Last year Elliott carried an injury to the world championships in Tokyo and returned home without competing. In an attempt to prevent any further such wastage of money and team places, the BAF resolved that any Olympic athlete who looked in trouble would be dropped from the team.

Elliott sustained a knee injury during a mile race in Rotherham four weeks ago and has not competed since. But, after discussion with Elliott and his manager-coach, Kim McDonald, the BAF is to make a special case of the 1988 Olympic silver medal winner.

Tony Ward, the BAF spokesman, said: "Joan Allison the British team manager has agreed with Elliott that he will either race or complete a time trial before July 21 to prove his competitive fitness. It will have to be conducted in

front of a BAF representative."

McDonald said last night that he did not think Elliott would race and use the four weeks that remain to catch up on training. "Peter is training twice a day and has no injury problems now," McDonald said. "I have no doubt that, if there are no more problems between now and Barcelona, he will line up and hope to win a gold medal. I am not totally discounting it, but it is very unlikely he will race before then."

Given the extraordinary lengths that BAF has gone to in order to accommodate Daley Thompson's Olympic effort, the dispensation to Elliott is reasonable. Thompson will have his last attempt at an Olympic qualifying score of 7,850 points at Crystal Palace tomorrow and Friday, though last night it was uncertain who his opposition would be and whether enough qualified officials could be found.

After Thompson, the double Olympic champion who has not completed a decade for four years, and has never done so in England, had abandoned his latest attempt in Norway, on Saturday, Frank Dick, his adviser and Britain's chief coach, set about arranging another one for him. Provided Thompson completes this one, it will reach its climax before a full house at the TSB grand prix on Friday.

Broome called up for sixth Olympics

By JENNY MACARTHUR

DAVID Broome is set for his sixth Olympic Games following his selection yesterday as a member of the British show jumping team for Barcelona. The former world champion, aged 52, is named alongside Tim Gubb, John and Michael Whitaker and Nick Skelton in the squad of five, sponsored by F&O. Tina Cassan is reserve.

Douglas Burn, the chairman of the selectors, said the team of four will not be named until the eve of the opening show jumping competition on August 3. "We're entitled to take five riders and eight horses," he said yesterday. "And we will keep our options open until the last moment."

Broome, who won the first of his two individual Olympic bronze medals in Rome in 1960 on Sunvale, was disappointed at Burn's decision. "It means that we are all competing against each other until the last moment when we should be getting it together as a team."

Broome has the choice of two horses: Countryman, on

which he was fourth in Seoul, and Lamagna, who was third in the competitive Aachen grand prix on Sunday.

Skelton (Landed Edition and Dollar Girl) and John Whitaker (Millon and Gammon) are also named with two horses each. The New Jersey-based Gubb has only Denzen, but he is an out-and-out winner as he proved in the Henderson Grand Prix at Hickstead last month.

Michael Whitaker, ironically Britain's most talented rider, looks the most vulnerable of the five. He is relying on the 18-year-old Monsanta, a brilliant horse on his day, but whose stamina may be severely tested by the heat and humidity in Barcelona.

Ronnie Massarella, the team manager, is confident that the team can win the gold medal, last won by Britain in 1952. "Each of these riders is a winner, all we need is a little bit of luck on the day."

BRITISH SHOW JUMPING TEAM: D Broome (Countryman and Lamagna), T Gubb (Denzen), N Skelton (Landed Edition and Dollar Girl), J Whitaker (Millon and Gammon), M Whitaker (Monsanta).

Arrest figures drop

THE total number of arrests and ejections — at football grounds last in 1991-2 for the third season in a row (John Goodbody writes). In a written parliamentary answer, Charles Wardle, the home office minister, said that last season arrests and ejections totalled 8,556, compared to 9,190 in the previous year. The figures do not include arrests outside stadiums.

Tom Pendry, the Labour MP for Stalybridge and Hyde

and chairman of the Parliamentary All-Party Football Committee, said: "These new figures show that football continues to enjoy major success in making its grounds more attractive places in which to watch the game."

Attendances rose from 19,541,341 in 1990-1 to 20,487,192 last season. It costs about £40 million, largely public money, to police football in Britain each season.

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7 DAYS A WEEK FOR IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

An obsession that turned into a golden harvest

By GEORGE RAE

JULIE Krone, the world's most successful woman jockey, brings her particular talents to Britain for the first time at Redcar this evening. She has five hooked rides and, to mark her visit, a race named after her.

Yet to define Krone as a woman jockey is to deny her achievement. At 28, she has placed herself so securely among the upper echelons of riders in the United States that any distinction of gender is redundant. "I'm not a girl jockey, I'm just a jockey," she says. With more than 13,000 mounts, 2,400 winners and \$40 million prize money to her name, she has a point.

"The question of sex has always been somebody else's

problem," she says. "It's for critics who want to run you down, who need a line of attack. There's always something for them to pick up on. A jockey isn't strong enough, can't hit hard enough, can't use the whip in this or that hand."

Such cool analysis has often been a stranger to Krone. Her 4ft 10in, 7st 2lb frame runs on a potent cocktail of determination and self-belief. Since she could walk as a child the notion of being a jockey obsessed her.

The little girl who could ride at three, who slept with her whip, whose mother forged her birth certificate so she could begin work before her sixteenth birthday never wavered from that ambition. In the early days she be-



Krone self-belief

came as remarkable for her pugilism as her jockeyship. Any rider she believed to have taken liberties with her on the track was sought out and sorted out, none more spec-

tacularly than the jockey who, in the climax to a running argument, dumped Krone into a swimming pool only for her to climb out and send a deckchair whistling towards his head. She was going to stand her corner and wanted everybody to know.

She could ride, too. From her professional beginnings at Tampa in Florida, she built her career steadily, gradually improving the numbers and quality of winners. She moved on to New Jersey and the winners piled up as she claimed titles at Atlantic City, Monmouth Park and the Meadowlands; she rode six winners in a day at Monmouth Park in 1987; and became the third-leading rider in terms of winners, 368, in the United States in 1989.

She took the impressive résumé to New York, where she is now based.

"I can hit horses as hard as anyone," she says, "but I try to rely more on feel. Build a relationship, understand how the horse thinks, make him run for you because he wants to. I'm smarter than they are, that's my greatest weapon."

Krone has never lost her trademark oddness. She punctuates conversation with shouts across the room and shrieks of laughter, but time and the knowledge that she no longer has to spend every minute proving herself have mellowed her.

Injury, too, has given her a fresh perspective. In 1989, at Meadowlands, her mount, grappled and unseated her, dragging her left arm out of

its socket as she tried to hang on. While she lay on the ground, another horse galloped over it.

"It was shattered, mangled, broken everywhere," she said. "Then it hit me that I could be finished with race-riding. That was my fear, that it might be over. Eight months, two operations and an arsenal of plates and screws later, she was riding winners again."

Eventually, the public perception of her is that of a standard-bearer for women jockeys, but she barely nods towards that image. "I think that what I've done means very little for other girls," she says. "Racing is not a team game. It's not Julie's team against the rest. It's the individual that counts — whether they can make it work."